The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Strategic Movements against Gen. Burnside.

GEN. HOOKER'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

Good Behavior of the Eleventh Army Corps.

The Coal and Nitre Beds in Our Control.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1862.

In my last letter I alluded to the probability of an offensive movement by the enemy, against the left flank of this army, if he made any movement at all. Information received within the last three days, renders it highly probable that a movement is being made, by a large force of the enemy in the direction of our left, but with the object of moving upon Stearns's right. This force is reported upon good authority to be commanded by Longstreet, and to be now concentrating in the vicinity of Cleveland, Tenn., the junction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, with the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It will be observed that the enemy can advance in this direction with a railroad at his back, so far as his opposition permits. This movement of so large a portion of Bragg's force is doubtless made upon the presumption that this army's attention will be occupied with what is left behind, and that its present position is such that it cannot hold Chattanooga, and at the same time pay attention to any diversions made elsewhere. This remains to be seen.

It is not improper to say, in view of the situation, that it is believed here that Burnside will very shortly find himself harassed by a strong force from Lee's army, by way of Lynchburgh and Bristol, Va., and that between the two forces his only safety will be retreat, and the relinquishment of the whole of East Tennessee, save the Chattanooga corner held by the Army of the Cumberland. Depend upon it there is not one object upon which the enemy is more intent than in driving the National forces out of East Tennessee, and of recovering a line of railroad communication more valuable to the Confederacy than all others put together, and the loss of which has already, in the esteem of "plenty himself, raised the cry of "starvation" in Richmond.

It is not too much to expect, the Army of the Potomac is looked to here as the only force that can save Burnside. It is hoped here that if Lee dares, as he certainly will dare, to detatch any more of his troops for operations against Burnside or Tullula, the Army of the Potomac will diet means to interfere and prevent the accomplishment of the results now feared.

WESTERN STAFFER, NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862.

A very gratifying change has occurred in the situation here, rendering it far unnecessary to communicate than it has been. Yesterday morning a position of Gen. Hooker's forces, under the immediate direction of the General himself, crossed the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, and advanced toward Chattanooga. They reached this point, 16 miles from Bridgeport, last night, meeting with slight resistance and no loss on the way. To-day the troops advanced four miles further into Lookout Valley, only eight miles from Chattanooga, two brigades of rebels and one battery retiring before our advance, in the direction of Trenton, Ga., at the upper end of the valley, and the only route by which they could join Bragg's main force.

At an early hour yesterday morning a force from Chattanooga, under Brig.-Gen. HAZEN, crossed the river at Brown's Ferry, below the city, and throwing out a very heavy line of skirmishers, began the ascent of Lookout Mountain, at what is known as the "Point." The enemy gave way with very slight opposition, and the mountain was soon in our possession. No guns were found in position, as expected, the rebels evidently not having any intention to use the locality for offensive purposes. They had tried 32-pounder rifles from that point, without effect, and they probably found it impossible to get heavier pieces into position, even if they had them.

This movement completely opens communication both by river and rail, and is hailed with much joy. Wagon trains and pack-mules can now have a rest. The railroad will not be in full operation for a couple of weeks yet, in consequence of the unfinished state of two very important bridges, the one over the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and one over "Running Water," a small but rapid stream which runs through a deep valley or ravine, rendering a bridge one hundred and twenty feet high necessary, though of but three short spans. The military will soon construct this, however, as they already have that over Nickajack Creek, at Shellmound. But the important bridge over the Tennessee, which was commenced sixty days ago, under a contract to be finished in forty days, is not yet half done, and unless more vigor is put into the work, will not be for forty days more. It has been the custom in this department, I find, to let out such work as railroad and bridge-building, and even the construction of stockades and blockhouses, to citizen contractors. If not commissary promptly, the contractor puts in his complaints that military railroads and Quartermasters have stood in his way, his supplies and materials have been delayed, and he is not to blame. I can't say the plan strikes very well. The moment a piece of work or business gets from under the military power, it struggles.

But the completion of the railroad is of secondary importance. A new steamer, just built at Bridgeport by Capt. EDWARDS, A. Q. M., and an old steamboat, one of the Northern Lakes, is in readiness to commence running, and will leave Bridgeport at eight for Chattanooga, or one of the ferries not far below, with several barge-loads of provisions in tow. There are also two steamers at Chattanooga, the *Dunbar* and *Peter Bell*, which will be used now for the same purpose.

Inasmuch as we hold both sides of the river, and as the Tennessee is a stream which WHEELER'S cavalry cannot easily cut, the matter of our communications wears a much more encouraging appearance.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 31, 1862.

Gen. HOOKER'S advance was of too important a character to be entirely unnoticed, notwithstanding the feeble show of resistance made during the first day's march. When Gen. HAZEN crossed the river and moved up the point of Lookout Mountain, the retreat of the enemy's forces in that direction was cut off, and they could only retire up the Valley, toward Trenton, seven eighteen or twenty miles, thus making a long detour before they could join the main rebel army.

This force consisted of two brigades of infantry and one battery of six light guns. The rebels and retired before the advance of Gen. HOOKER into Lookout Valley, on the 27th, but at 8 A. M., of the 28th they made quite a spirited attack on our lines, and a smart fight ensued, lasting two hours, resulting in a severe repulse of the enemy at every point, with very slight loss to us. The attack was very sudden, and seemed to be made either with the desire of feeling our position and strength, or in the hope of getting up a panic among our men, and then compelling our retreat. But there was no panic in the Eleventh corps this time; all the troops stood their ground and behaved with great coolness and bravery. It was a very clear and bright moonlight night and the sharp rattle of the musketry and the quite frequent cannonading resounded as all very forcible of the terrible night attack made upon Stonewall JACKSON'S forces by BANKS in the persimmon bottoms of Chancellorsville. The topography of the country here is such that a comparatively small force can hold the line of the river and railroad. The mountain ranges run southward from the river, and at this point the valleys all commence but narrow, and usually but one road running through them parallel with the mountains. By stopping up these valleys with fortifications, there is no approach to the river and railroad between Chattanooga and a point below Bridgeport for the river, beginning just above the former point, crosses these mountain ranges, and the railroad follows its course.

Upon told by the best informed citizens here and at Jasper, on the other shore, that we are virtually in possession now of the only coal mines in which the rebels have depended to supply their important foundries and shops at Rome and Atlanta. At Tracy City, Tenn., in the Cumberland Mountains, a short distance from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, in the Raccoon Mountains, Ga., three or four miles from Shellmound Station, on the same railroad, and again in the Cumberland Mountains, on the north side of the Tennessee, and not far above Chattanooga, are the only mines worked by the rebels for coal, previous to our occupation of East Tennessee.

The mines in the Raccoon Mountains are of large extent, and are connected by a railway track down to Shellmound Station, the first station east of Bridgeport. They are known as the Gordon mines, but as the Gennets seized some time ago, they were purchased by the rebel Government, and have been latterly worked on Government account. Several thousand bushels of coal now lie at the mines, ready for use. We will use it. In the mountain, near the station, is also an immense cave, known as "Nickajack" Cave, containing very large supplies of nitre, which has been extensively used by the rebels, they obtaining almost all the saltpetre they used. This cave is a great natural curiosity, and so scarcely less interesting than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It has been explored for three miles, and through it runs Nickajack Creek, a stream upon which you can launch a "dug-out," and with a glaring torch pursue your winding way, and inspect frightful chasms, dismal caverns, and all the wonders and terrors of nature's inward commotion, to your heart's content.

Hence to said to have remarked that the loss of Union coal and nitre works was a greater blow to the rebel army than the loss of a battle. If we may believe the assertions of people here relative to the condition of rebel resources further South, there is no reality of such importance to the enemy.

The Tuck" is also another object of natural interest, not far from here. About ten miles below Chattanooga a small stream empties into the Tennessee from the north side. It has its source on the top of Walden's Ridge, and is not more than five or six miles long. But in its course it gathers the waters of all the mountain springs and brooks, and leaping down the precipices, it finally rushes out into the Tennessee with such force as to form a strong eddy clear across the river, through which a steamer cannot safely be steered. But the difficulty is overcome by carrying a heavy line above the eddy, and by working a capstan on board, the steamer is safely hauled by. The inhabitants have given this stream and its current the appropriate name of "The Suck." Won't somebody suggest a more euphonious one?

L. L. CROUNSE.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

All Quiet—Pickets Firing Suspended—Deserters—Bushwhackers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1862.

All was quiet in front yesterday. Picket firing has again been suspended by mutual consent, and this army is quietly plodding along toward the advanced position it occupied six weeks ago. Occasionally a deserter comes in, like the Prodigal Son, on foot or on a broken-down horse, washes all of his sins away by taking the oath of allegiance, and is sent to the rear, rejoicing; and daily more or less stragglers or men on picket are captured, and sent to Washington—an evidence of sleepless vigilance. Our lines are still infested by bushwhackers and squads of soldiers on independent raids, who *succeed sometimes in "gobbling" careless soldiers. Six or seven were smuggled off while killing a beef within a mile of Catlett's Station yesterday*—at Weaverville—and almost within sight of a whole corps of Union troops. Two of these men, not fancying a trip to Richmond just at this time, watched their opportunity, and succeeded in disarming the one man who was specially guarding them, and brought him in as a trophy.

Another Quiet Day—Capture of Newspaper Correspondents.

MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862.

Another day of quiet has passed with the Army of the Potomac. Yesterday morning two unfortunate fellow-crafts—Messrs. HAZELTON and HALE, of the *Herald*—were captured by Mosby, and are this are doubtless on the high road to Richmond. While headquarters were at Auburn they engaged board at the house of a Mr. MCCLINTOCK, near at hand, and when headquarters were moved forward three miles to the present location, they injudiciously, as it now appears, remained behind. The fact of their capture was ascertained by Mr. HUNTOON, of the *Herald*, who called at MCCLINTOCK'S house to keep an appointment with Mr. HALE. When the fact was made known that his associates had been captured, he beat a hasty retreat. Contrary to the usual custom, the *Home* guard was also carried off at the same time. Mosby is as bold and dashing as ever, and seems to circulate within our lines with unparalleled audacity. A few days ago he rode up to a house provided with a guard from this army, and asked by whose authority the guard had been placed there. Upon receiving an answer, he said, "That is right—guard the property well." Passing into the house he made a short stay, and as he went away told the guard to tell his friends that Mosby had called upon them.

The life-like cut in the last *Harper's Weekly*—"Gamblers of the Provost-Marshal's Headquarters," does injustice to the Ninety-third New-York Volunteers, inasmuch as the men note up to public condemnation, were not members of the Ninety-third as alleged. This regiment has been on duty at Headquarters for a long time, and without claiming for it any special prominence over and above many other regiments in the service, its reputation will, nevertheless, compare favorably with any other.

GUERRILLAS ACTIVE IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Two Trains of Cars Captured by Them Near Mayfield—Damage to the Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The *Bulletin* has the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The rebel guerrillas are very active in Western Kentucky.

On the 2d inst. they captured two trains of cars near Mayfield, and they are doing immense damage to the railroad.

There is a force of about 1,200 guerrillas there.

Special Session of the Massachusetts Legislature—Departure of Gen. Banks.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Gov. ANDREW has decided to call a special session of the Legislature, to meet on Wednesday next, to consider the matter of offering additional bounties to volunteers.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER left Lowell to-day to assume command of the Eighteenth army corps and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, to which he has been recently appointed.

Government Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Sales of five-twenties to-day reached $3,101,600. Deliveries of bonds in moderate amount are made on subscription.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR

The Bombardment of Fort Sumter Vigorously Continued.

Fall of the Sea Face Wall of the Work.

Thirteen of the Garrison Buried in the Ruins.

Shot Thrown at the Rate of Four per Minute.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Monday contains the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The enemy's fire on Fort Sumter last night continued furious and incessant from the land batteries.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, a portion of the wall fell in, burying beneath the ruins some men, believed to be the Twelfth Georgia and Twenty-fifth South Carolina regiments. Thirteen are missing.

A second dispatch gives their names, and adds they were buried by the falling of the barracks on the sea face of the Fort, where they had been placed in position for mounting the parapet in case of an assault.

A fierce bombardment has been kept up all day on Sumter from the monitors and land batteries. Up to 5 o'clock, this afternoon, no further casualties have occurred. Over 1,500 shots were fired in twenty-four hours. The firing is still heavy.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The bombardment of Sumter continued fiercely, without intermission, last night and to-day. This afternoon the shots averaged four per minute.

The firing has been from two monitors, two heavy and two light rifled guns at Fort Gregg, four 10-inch mortars at the middle battery, and four rifled guns at Wagner.

Saturday they fired 647 rifled shots, 89 from the monitors, and 270 from mortars.

The mortar frame are cut so as to explode the shell in a second or two after the report.

On Saturday night 70 rifled shots were fired, mostly with time fuses, and 30 mortar shells. The fire of the land batteries were directed chiefly at the southwest angle of the fort. The flagstaff was carried away twice, but speedily replaced. The flag was so cut to pieces that the State flag of the Twelfth Georgia was worn instead. The casualties on Saturday were 2 killed and 9 wounded. The bombardment was still severe.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rapacity of Speculators—Scarcity of Beef at Richmond—Unlawful Assemblages of Negroes—Union Troops at Newport's News—Precaut against Receiving Prisoners at Lynchburgh.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The *Examiner*, speaking of affairs in Richmond says that the speculators are now masters of the situation in regard to the prices of flour per barrel, at which any kind of any price is next to impossible to obtain. The deserters should be made to come to terms—that is, to put their wares in the market.

JAMES CHEESEMAN and SAMUEL CHEESEMAN, residents in Richmond, and claiming to be British subjects, were arrested on Saturday by order of Maj. GARRETSON, the Provost-Marshal, and locked up in the Castle. The charges have not yet transpired.

At an early hour on Saturday morning the meat supplies at the City market gave out, and numerous families in consequence had to dine of Grahamite dinners. So long as beef is impressed for the benefit of 13,000 Yankee prisoners this condition of the city markets may be expected to continue.

The Police made a descent, on Saturday night, upon an unlawful assemblage of negroes, congregated in the City Gas-works, let for religious purposes, and took in custody forty-three. Yesterday morning they were taken before Justice CHAMBLIN, who ordered ten lashes each and let them go.

It was understood, yesterday, that 6,000 Yankees had landed at Newport's News. This is, doubtless, the first step in the grand scheme which is to annihilate Yankeedom, confound the rebels, take Richmond, *and crush the rebellion.*

The gallant MOSBY is again in the saddle. On Tuesday last he made a fray upon the Yankees within a mile of Gen. MEADE'S headquarters, near Warrenton, killed three, wounded several, and captured thirty-six white Yankees, some eighteen or twenty black ones, and 120 mules and horses.

The Lynchburgh *Republican*, learning that some 3,000 Yankee prisoners are to be sent from Richmond to that city strongly protests: "We don't want them here. We have got as many people now among us as can possibly be supplied with food, and to have 3,000 more added to the number would make a General Starvation with his pallid cheek, not only a possible but most probable contingency for all of us. We hope the Government will reconsider its determination, and not thrust upon us worse than that which the locusts inflicted upon Egypt."

The Original Draft of the Emancipation Proclamation for Sale.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The original draft of the Emancipation, which was donated to the Northwestern Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, is now in the hands of the Commission who have charge of its sale.

Several private bids have been made for it—one offering $1,100. A subscription has been started to secure it for one of the Historical Societies, as more in accordance with the wishes of the President. Any communication on the subject may be addressed to E. J. TURNHAM, Chicago.

SWORD FOR GEN. OGLESBY.—A superb sword *has been manufactured in this City for presentation* to this gallant Western soldier, by his corps, the *Thirteenth corps of the "Army of the Tennessee."* It is probably the most expensive, as it certainly is, by far, the most beautiful, sword that ever was manufactured on this continent. The peacefulness of its appearance, the artistic elegance and expressiveness of the designs on its mountings, the richly modeled blade, and the general make up of the affair, give proof of the genius of the distinguished artist who designed it throughout. The Thirteenth corps is now fighting down in Alabama, but we learn that the presentation to Gen. OGLESBY will soon take place. We understand that the sword will be on exhibition in this City for a few days before it is sent West.

COL. SIR PERCY WYNDHAM.—We understand that Col. WYNDHAM, lately in command of a brigade of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, has not been "dismissed from the service," as has been asserted, but has simply been relieved from duty for the time being. The statement that Lord LYONS requested his removal on certain grounds is, we further learn, untrue in every particular; and the other parties who have been accused of intriguing against him are not only innocent of the intrigues and astonished at the charges, but have written him letters expressing their admiration of his courage and continued appreciation of his services.

Arrivals in the City.

Rear-Admiral Davis, U. S. Navy; Surgeon E. Russell, Fourth Louisiana volunteers; Ed. Gilmore, Liverpool; and Capt. E. J. Strang, Warrenton Junction, Va., are at the Astor House.

Hons. E. P. Ross, and C. Vibbard, Auburn; Gov. Cumings, Utah; Justice Mason and family, Iowa; J. Edgar Thompson and family, Philadelphia; W. S. Harris, Ohio; and C. R. Warner, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. C. D. Caldwell, Dunkirk; Ira Murdock, Boston; H. S. Foster, Philadelphia; J. A. Richardson, Washington; and J. B. Merriman, Memphis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Platt Potter and wife, Schenectady; S. R. Payson, Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. A. P. Rockwell and wife, Firm Connecticut Volunteer battery; E. N. Shelton and wife, Derby, are at the Albermarle Hotel.

Capt. Peel, England; Lieut. Barlow, Havre; and A. H. Tenner and wife, Havana, are at the Everett House.

Gov. Curtin left the Astor House for Harrisburgh yesterday forenoon.

THE STATE ELECTION.

A UNION MAJORITY OF 35,000.

Composition of the Legislature—Twenty-one Union Senators, Eleven Democrats—Eighty-three Union Assemblymen, Forty-six Democrats.

The Result in this City and in Brooklyn.

STATE TICKET—LATEST.

MAJORITIES FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Dist'r	Union.	St. John—Dem.
Cattaraugus	2,500	New-York 10,000
Chautauque	4,500	Albany 1,800
Broome	2,000	Westchester 1,000
Livingston	1,400	Richmond 900
Monroe	1,300	Queens 800
Niagara	500	Seneca 300
Ontario	1,500	Columbia 300
Oswego	2,500	Orange 300
Tioga	1,000	Kings 2,000
Onondaga	2,500	Rockland 600
Chenango	1,500	Sullivan 500
Montgomery	450	Putnam 400
Herkimer	1,000	Ulster 700
Oneida	1,000	Schoharie 1,000
Madison	2,500	Green 800
St. Lawrence	3,500	
Jefferson	3,000	Total 31,750
Cayuga	2,000	
Schuyler	700	
Wyoming	1,000	
Steuben	2,000	
Chemung	200	
Allegheny	2,000	
Cortland	1,000	
Erie	600	
Saratoga	1,200	
Tompkins	1,000	
Dutchess	200	
Delaware	800	
Essex	1,000	
Franklin	600	
Clinton	300	
Fulton and Ham	100	
Genesee	1,200	
Lewis	400	
Orleans	1,500	
Warren	500	
Washington	2,200	
Wayne	1,400	
Yates	1,500	
Otsego	400	
Suffolk	250	
Rensselaer	250	
Schenectady	100	
Total	65,500	

THE NEW SENATE.

Dis.		Dis.	
1.	Christie, D.	17.	Noble, U.
2.	Strong, U.	18.	Bell, U.
3.	Murphy, D.	19.	Bailey, U.
4.	Woodruff, D.	20.	Andrews, U.
5.	Cozans, D.	21.	Ames, U.
6.	Lambier, U.	22.	White, U.
7.	Fields, D.	23.	Wood, U.
8.	Smith, D.	24.	Cornell, U.
9.	Niven, D.*	25.	Williams, U.
10.	Beach, D.	26.	Folger, U.
11.	Dutcher, U.	27.	Hoyt, U.
12.	Hastings, U.	28.	Monger, U.
13.	Shafter, D.	29.	Cole, U.
14.	Alsbach, D.	30.	Angel, U.
15.	Cook, U.	31.	Humphrey, D.
16.	Havens, U.	32.	Allen, U.

Union, 21; Democratic, 11.

*Deficient.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Union.		Democratic.	
New-York	5	New-York	12
Kings	5	Kings	2
Allegheny	2	Albany	2
Albany	1	Columbia	2
Broome	1	Dutchess	2
Cayuga	2	Erie	2
Chautauque	2	Franklin*	1
Cattaraugus	2	Green	1
Chemung	1	Monroe	1
Chenango	2	Oneida	2
Cortland	1	Orange	2
Clinton	1	Otsego*	1
Delaware	1	Putnam	1
Dutchess	2	Queens	2
Erie	2	Rensselaer*	1
Essex	1	Richmond	1
Fulton*	1	Rockland	1
Genesee	1	Schoharie	1
Herkimer	2	Saratoga	1
Jefferson	2	Seneca	1
Lewis	1	Sullivan	1
Livingston	2	Ulster	2
Madison	2	Westchester	2
Monroe	2		
Montgomery	1	Total	40
Niagara	2		
Oneida	3		
Onondaga	3		
Ontario	2		
Orleans	1		
Oswego	3		
Otsego	1		
Rensselaer	2		
St. Lawrence	3		
Saratoga	1		
Schuyler	1		
Steuben	2		
Schenectady	1		
Suffolk*	2		
Tioga	1		
Warren	1		
Washington	2		
Wayne	2		
Westchester	1		
Wyoming	1		
Yates	1		
Tompkins	1		
Total	83		

*Deficient.

ELECTION IN THE CITY.

Secretary of State.

The corrected returns give:

St. John, Dem	43,064
Depew, Union	33,326
Democratic majority	10,738

A falling off in the majorities from last year of 15,462.

State Senate.

The following are the Senators elected—five Union gain:

C. B. Woodruff, Dem.	L. B. Graham, Dem.
W. Leimbeer, Jr., Union.	T. C. Fields, Dem.

Assembly.

The following Assemblymen are elected; a gain of four Union:

Jacob L. Smith, Dem.	Anthony Bleecker, Dem.
William P. Kirk, Union.	C. O'Brien Bryant, Dem.
George W. Curtis, Dem.	Joseph A. Lyons, Dem.
James B. Henry, Dem.	Michael Snyder, Union.
Henry Rogers, Dem.	Michael N. Salem, Dem.
Walter J. Berlin, Dem.	D. B. Fleming, Dem.
E. C. Benedict, Union.	Michael McGuire, Dem.
Wm. J. Ormsby, Dem.	S. F. Ingraham, Jr., Dem.
Samuel C. Reed, Union.	

Judiciary.

Supreme Court—Josiah Sutherland, Dem.
Superior Court—Samuel B. Garvin, Dem.
Common Pleas—Albert Cardozo, Dem.
Marine Court—Florence McCarthy.

The only candidates in doubt are Judges BOSWORTH and MCCUEN. As the returns stand last night, BOSWORTH'S majority was 664. From the Fifth and Seventh Districts, Twenty-first Ward, Twelfth District, Twenty-second Ward, and Seventh District, Eighteenth Ward, MCCUEN'S vote had not been received. According to the ratio of last election for Comptroller, these Districts would elect MCCUEN by 615 majority. It is to be hoped, however, that he has been successfully cut there.

COUNTY.

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Democrat, has upward of 10,000 majority for Surrogate.

JOHN MCCOUN, Democrat, has about 15,000 majority for Register.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN is almost unanimously elected as Recorder.

HENRY SMITH, Union, and WALTER ROGERS, Democrat, are the Supervisors.

BROOKLYN.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.—The election in this city on Thursday resulted in the choice of a majority of the Union candidates for county and city offices, while the Democratic candidates on the State ticket received majorities averaging 500. The aggregate vote received by the principal candidates was as follows:

Secretary of State.

St. John, Dem.	18,063	Depew, Rep.	13,569
Lewis, Dem.	18,013	Schuyler, Union	13,577

Mayor.

McNamee, Dem.	18,141	Kalbfleisch, Union	13,573

Senator—Second District.

Johnson, Dem.	6,225	Strong, Union	7,099

Senator—Third District.

Murphy, Dem.	6,710	Moore, Union	6,671

Mayor.

Prince, Dem.	16,044	Wood, Union	13,073
	Kalbfleisch, Ind	4,500	

The following are the candidates elected:

Sheriff—John MacNamee, Democrat.
County Judge—John Dikeman, Union.
County Clerk—John Dietz, Dem.
Justices of Sessions—H. L. Bosworth, Democrat; Wm. H. Hoyt, Union.
Senator, Second District—Dennis Strong, Union.
Senator Third District—Henry C. Murphy, Democrat.
Mayor—Alfred M. Wood, Union.
Street Commissioner—C. C. McIntyre, Union.

Justices of the Peace.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Benj. B. Morehouse, D.	7.	Anthony Waters, D.
2.	Abraham H. Daley, U.		

Assembly.

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	Daniel D. Whitney, D.	7.	Rufus R. Darrow, Up.
2.	Jas. F. Wallace, Union.	8.	J. Daily, 2; Hathaway, U.
3.	Thos. Rania, Dem.		
11.	Chas. A. Kimball, Un.	17.	A. M. Ellis, Union.
12.	Wm. Turton, Union.	20.	George H. Fisher, Un.
13.	Samuel Taylor, Union.	20.	John K. Bulmer, Un.

Supervisors.

Ward.		Ward.	
1.	John Skerren, Dem.	11.	Thomas Foran, Dem.
4.	Samuel Booth, Union.	14.	M. Phalon, Dem.
5.	Wm. J. Osborn, Dem.	16.	John Hanson, Dem.
8.	Francis McGrath, Dem.	18.	S. J. Stewart, Union.
10.	Thos. Sweeny, Union.	20.	Wm. M. Little, Union.
11.	Francis C. Kirby, Un.		

The Board of Aldermen will stand a tie—10 to 10—with the members holding over. The Board of Supervisors will stand, with the county members, 14 Union to 11 Democrats, giving a clear working majority of three.

THE ELECTIONS ELSEWHERE.

In Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Returns from 200 towns give ANDREW, Republican, for Governor, 56,626; PIERCE, Democrat, 23,816. Majority for ANDREW thus far, 32,810.

Twelve Democrats are elected to the State Legislature.

The Senate and all the State officers are Republican.

In Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Only about 10,000 votes are cast in this city, of which Goldsborough gets all but 200.

The whole regular ticket is elected.

Returns come in very slowly. Goldsborough is undoubtedly elected by a large majority, and three Union men out of the five Congressmen are certainly elected.

Frederick gives Goldsborough 1,155 majority.

Annapolis gives Holland and Goldsborough about 230 majority.

In New-Jersey.

THE ELECTION IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The following is the result of the election in Hudson County: Sheriff—BERNARD MCANALLY, Democrat, reelected by about 600 majority. Members of Assembly—First District—JAMES LYNCH, Democrat, reelected by about 100 majority over Mr. FINLEY. Second District—Wm. B. DRAYTON, Union, over Gen. MCLEAN-LIN by 40 majority. Third District—JOHN VAN VORST, Democrat and Union, no opposition. Fourth District—J. J. BERGEN, Democrat, by 24 majority over CHARLES CUMMINGS. Fifth District—ABRAM DUYCKINCK, Democrat and Union, no opposition.

Sixth District.—In the Sixth District the contest was between JAMES MESSERVEAU, Union, and GARRET VAN REYPEN, Democrat. Last evening it was stated that Mr. MESSERVEAU was elected by some five or six majority, a mistake in the count at one of the Districts having been made.

The Democratic candidates for Coroners, DENNIS FARRELL, Gregory S. Avent and Marsh Hanley, were elected by about 600 majority each.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The Democrats have carried the State. Their majority is not as large as at the last election.

The State Legislature stands about the same as it did last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 5.

The Bulletin of this city has the following returns from the New-Jersey elections:

The Unionists claim a gain of one Senator, which still gives the Democrats three majority in the Senate.

In the Assembly the Democrats will have 29 majority, being a Union gain of six or seven members.

The Unionists claim a large gain over the vote of last year throughout the State.

In Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., gives the following results of the county elections in that State yesterday:

The following Union majorities were given: Decatur, 301; Bloomington, 934; Jacksonville, 400; Quincy, 61; Joliet County gave a Democratic majority of 281.

These figures show large Union gains, which will doubtless obtain throughout the whole State.

ANOTHER FOREIGN WAR VESSEL.—The Italian line-of-battle ship *Re Galantuomo*, Commander VACCARIZZA, from Gibraltar, and last from Bermuda, arrived in our harbor yesterday afternoon. After dropping anchor, she saluted the Fort on Governor's Island, the French frigate, and the Russian Admiral's flag. The two latter were replied to. She is a fine looking vessel, being of 2,500 tons burthen, a propeller, with engines of 450 horse power, carries 50 guns, and has a complement of officers and sailors numbering 740 men. She anchored in the North River, above the Russian fleet.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF HER NEWS.

FAREWELL BREAKFAST TO MR. BEECHER.

A Speech from Mr. Laird About the *Alabama* and *Florida*.

The Vessels Building in France for the Rebels.

They Are to be Stopped by the Government.

Threatening Aspect of the Polish Question.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 25th October, arrived here yesterday morning.

The main points of the news by the *China*, which is generally unimportant, were telegraphed via Cape Race. The following details, however, are of interest:

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has a long article in its issue of Oct. 24, on the relative positions of the United States and Canada, and after touching on the probabilities of the former invading the latter, asserts that the Franco-Canadians are the persons most bent on resisting Yankee encroachments.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Messrs. ARMSTRONG & Co., have recently made an 11-inch breech-loader for the Russian Government, and that satisfactory results are confidently anticipated. In this expectation, however, it has little confidence, and is quite content to wait until breech-loaders can be made safe, so long as good muzzle-loaders are produced in the meantime.

The Birmingham *Post* announces that Mr. BRIGHT was to speak in that city on Tuesday, Oct. 27.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A FAREWELL BREAKFAST IN LONDON.

On Oct. 15, as has already been announced, Rev. H. W. BEECHER had a farewell breakfast given him at Radley's Hotel, London, Rev. Baptist W. NOEL presiding, and about 200 guests being in attendance. After an address of fraternal sympathy, which was read by Rev. Dr. WADDINGTON and carried by acclamation, Mr. BEECHER took the floor. After a brief argument showing from the early history of the Government that the secession movement was simply a rebellion, Mr. BEECHER proceeded:

And now, my Christian brethren, I feel I have freedom here. [Renewed cheers.] There are some things, you know, that one can do in a lecture-room that one cannot do in the pulpit; and there are some things we cannot do in the pulpit that we can do in a meeting of this kind that he cannot do on a platform before a mingled audience where he is liable to have a sentiment cut in twain by a hoot or a hiss. [Laughter.] Now, I want to introduce some matters here that I could not do very well at a public meeting. I wish to acknowledge the many kind provicences which have attended me at every step since I have been in England. I go home, not for the first time, believing in a special Providence, but to be a witness in my people to the preciousness and truth of the doctrine "God present with us." In ways unexpected, and as if the very voice of God had sounded in my ears, I have been frequently assisted during my sojourn in this country. When I came here I had not spoken in public during the previous twenty months. I was to address 4,000 to 10,000 people in Manchester two Wednesdays and married during that long vacation. I then went to Glasgow, and met a very cordial reception at Edinburgh. But at Liverpool I met a very different kind of reception. I felt not the slightest animosity toward the people of Liverpool. *I saw that those who opposed me were merely partisans.* [Cheers.] We know that the people of Liverpool are on the right side. I remember that in the midst of the wild uproar at the Liverpool meeting I felt almost as if a door had been thrown open, and a wind had swept by me. I never prayed more heartily in my life than I prayed for my opponents in the midst of that hurricane of interruption. [Hear.] It so affected my voice that a reaction came upon me on Saturday and Sunday, and I was almost speechless on Monday. I felt all day on Monday that I was coming to London to speak to a public audience, but my voice was gone; and it seemed to me as if I was going to be made a derision to my enemies, to stand up before the people and be unable to say a word. It would have been a mortification to anybody's natural pride. I asked God to restore me my voice as a child would ask its father to grant it a favor. But I hoped that God would grant me his gracious enable me, if it was necessary for the cause that I should be put to open shame, to stand up as fool before the audience. When I got up on Tuesday morning I spoke to myself to see if I could speak—(a laugh)—and my voice was as clear as a whistle. [Cheers.] Many nights say this was because I slept in a wet jacket, but I prefer to feel that I had a direct interposition in my favor. [Cheers.] Last night I was saying to myself, "I am going among Christian ministers, and I should wish to represent as them the state of things in New-York," when my servant brought to me a letter from America, from the superintendent of my Sabbath-school—my dear friend Mr. BIRD, of Scotland, by-the-by—[laughter]—but he is a good man in other respects. [Hear, hear.]

It may be that you will have occasion hereafter to the report of the committee who inquired into the case of the colored people who suffered from the *riots*," and so be forwarded their report to me. A gentleman, who has been my opponent for the last sixteen years—a gentleman who, because he thought *I was opposed to the best interests of America*, hated me with Christian favor—[laughter]—was appointed on the committee. The testimony that he gave in the committee as to that riot was that, with the exception of a few leaders, it was the work of Irishmen. The report, for prudential reasons, did not get past forward in New-York. It was the work of Irishmen that then if he had taken place in Cork or Dublin. Therefore, when misinformed persons in England say this riot is a specimen of what Americans can do, I say it is a specimen of what can be done by foreigners, and by ignorance and misrepresentation. Some of the most eminent names in New-York are on the committee—many devoted Democrats strong

meetings of the various religious bodies to show how strong testimony had been borne against Slavery. He then said:

And now it is not a question with us whether this war should stop. We are not going to stop this war whatever you do. You have not—let me say—stood up for us so strongly for the last two or three years that you can influence us now to stop the war. [“Hear,” and laughter.] I don’t pretend to say that, considering your own difficulties, you have not taken the right path. [Hear, hear.] I see a great many things in your internal affairs here in England that I was not aware of before. We thought that you were perfectly united on this question; and that you sat in your ease and arrogance—allow me to say what I would say in the House—and cast unjust and unfounded aspersions upon the principles you refused to make an application of them to the States which needed them more than any other country in the world. [Cheers.] Now, I find that you are far from—setting out at all in a great question of principle; and I find that your backwardness has not all arisen from depravity. [Laughter.] I shall go back and say—“You must I think that England simply refused to bear witness to her own principles. She is yet in the balance herself about this question, not as to Slavery, but as to her own institutions, and if she had borne witness, as some of her people would have done, it would have created a party movement.” I shall not discuss whether there was not higher ground to take than this, and whether England should not have risen to the Providence of God and occupied it, but you are there, and we are men; and we are glad to find a reason for not being angry with you. [Cheers and laughter.] This has been our feeling in the past, and it has been unlike a common National feeling. Generally speaking the uneducated and ignorant men have their prejudices and bitterness, while the intelligent classes have their better opinions and judgments. But it has been the reverse with us. Those that have felt the most grief and indignation with England have been just the educated and Christian public who have felt, with scarcely an exception, that England has been selfishly cold and cruel. I don’t intend to say whether that has been your feeling or not. I am not here to make a case against you. I am a Christian amongst Christians. I am for doing what will unite us, if we have not been united before—(cheers)—and that will keep our countries together in Christian fellowship. [Renewed cheers.] But somebody ought to tell you on this; a great many would think it, and would not have grace to say it plainly to you. [Cheers and laughter.] But God has strengthened me to speak my mind to you, dear Christian brethren, and to tell you that, so far as your influence has gone hitherto, it has all been against liberty and for Slavery. I don’t mean that that is what you meant, but I do say that was the effect of your conduct in America. From one cause or another, unfortunately, the moral influence of Christians in England, with individual exceptions which I live to remember, their influence has been on the side of Slavery and against those who were struggling to put it down. Now, I know that in such an hour as this, and in the presence of Christ, who is in our midst, you will receive, as a statement from me in the same spirit as I make it, the statement I know that you will give this subject your consideration, that you will review your opinions, if needs be, and not allow yourselves to be influenced by a commercial bias, nor by unscrupulous papers. [Hear, hear.] I wish you to understand how much harm has been done on our side, too, by the compromise. [Hear, hear.] I beg of you to examine this as a question of duty to God’s people—of duty to God. Yes, I will humble myself for Christ’s sake, and for the fellowship of the body of Christ, and beg of you for your sakes to examine this fairly. We don’t want to be separates from the English people. [Loud cheers.] We want to have the old links rubbed brighter. [Renewed cheers.] Let me tell you, however, we cannot close this war—no! if you were to line our shores with fleets, which I know you won’t do—not if you were to fit Canada with your armies, which I know you won’t; yet if you remain still indifferent or adverse. That would make no difference; but is there not to be unity between the Christians of England and America? [Cheers.] You say that we have retorted upon you and cast bitter things. Do you recollect that wonderful passage in Scott’s Antiquary, where a certain hero had lost his son and was next morning found by the antiquary engaged in a wort on which, having met with insuperable difficulties, he vented his grief and rage, although it, of course, was in no respect to blame? [“Hear,” and laughter.] How natural a thing it is to vent our impatience and grief upon our own property or upon our own friend. And when we had seen our children slaughtered—such! what noble children have fallen in this war—when ours had fallen from us day and night—when we had found mockery in the Government and on every side we did hope to receive some sympathy; but instead of that, the cast came from England was as cold as Greenland, and if, when we were disappointed, we said bitter things of England, may God forgive us. [Cheers.] You will see the west can be done. Well, in the first place, let me say, dear Christian brethren, that I thank you very much for the kind things you have said and done for me. But I certainly would feel it to be a thousand times a greater kindness to me if every Christian minister and Christian brother would consent, as the result of my importunity, to open this matter on his knees before God. I have great faith in the guiding spirit of God. I do not believe He will allow His dear people of England to go wrong on this question. Well, next I ask you to remember us in your prayers. I do not mean by those circuitous ubiquities that take in everybody and everything. But I say, you to pray for the North as for those that you believe to be doing a great work for God. Pray for the North as you would have prayed for the Covenanters, for the old Nonconformists, for the old Puritans, for Christians in any age whose duty it became to resist unrighteousness, corruption and wrong. Pray for them for me in this that dark trouble in which God frequently leaves His people before the daylight comes and the glory of victory is showered down upon them. [Cheers.] But when the trumpet sounds for peace, and what are left of us are gathered together, and there are to be congratulations, and, as it were, divisions of God’s spoils, I do not want that you should be left out. I desire that whatever may have been the misinformation regarding this conflict 2,000 miles off, ere the future there will be no possible mistake—that there will be eye to eye, heart to heart, and hand to hand. We of the North represent your civilization. In the South, now wasting to become independent, there is not even a point of sympathy that can attach her to England. [Hear, hear.] If the North prevail in this conflict, and the Union be restored, there is not one single point of religion and civilization in the whole cyclopædia of English attainments, honorable, noteworthy and world-renowned which would not find something corresponding thereto among us. This train of remark might be indefinitely continued, but it is unnecessary. I shall go home certainly with a much lighter heart than I should have done if I had not spoken in England, and had not through my labor here—too brief for my own comfort—been permitted to see so much of the interior and better feelings of so many Christians in England. Before I sit down let me say that I would name all those honorable names—John Stuart Mill, Prof. Cairns, Goldwin Smith and Newman, Baptist Noel, Newman Hall and other well-known and honored names—I would name them all, but that there are so many whom I would wish to thank whose names I either do not know or have forgotten that, if I were to try and enumerate those who have done me good and Christian service, I should do injustice to many. And, for the same reason, I will not mention the papers and magazines that have been towers of strength to us. We will remember them though, and the day will arrive, I trust, when those who have labored for us in adversity will come to our shores, and we will treat them so well that you never shall see them back again. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Rev. C. Stowe, Mr. Washington White, Mr. George Thompson, Rev. Wm. Blood and others made brief addresses before the gathering dispersed.

A SPEECH BY MR. JOHN LAIRD, M. P.

WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE ALABAMA, FLORIDA AND IRON-CLADS.

On Oct. 24 Mr. John Laird took advantage of a gathering held at Music Hall, Birkenhead, with the object of presenting prizes to successful competitors at the annual meeting of the Cheshire Volunteers, to express his views on the defences of the country. In the course of his remarks he said:

[The only plan by which they could work the heaviest guns was by adopting the cupola plan of Capt. Cole; and if the country that could procure the most efficient ships to carry them was to win the day, the sooner we procured those ships the better. Having described the construction of the cupola, he asked what had the Government done with regard to the trial of this plan? There were two plans before the public, one being that of Capt. Cole, and the other that of Mr. Reed, and it was quite clear to naval men that to either of these plans was to supersede the old broadside system of gunnery, the sooner it was tried the better. But what had the Government done? In April or May, 1862, they stated in the House of Commons, after various remonstrances had been made to them, that the *Royal Sovereign* was ordered to be cut down to test Capt. Cole’s plan. At the same time they stated that they had ordered another ship to be got ready to test Mr. Reed’s plan. By proper exertion these ships might have been ready in six months, but he believed they would not be ready in six months from this time. In the meantime large sums of money had been spent, and they would have wasted millions of money on ships of other constructions. He urged that if we were to go to war to-morrow, our navy was not in a fit state, and he advocated that, instead of having large ships drawing twenty-five feet of water, they should be prepared with a large fleet of gunboats or vessels drawing twelve or fourteen feet of water. In looking over the navy list, he found they had only two ships that could possibly be considered fit for coast and harbor defence, and those were on Mr. Reed’s plan. He then referred to the speech delivered within the last few days by Mr. Cowper, in which that gentleman had been pleased to make use of some complimentary terms about the late firm at Birkenhead. He did not agree with all the remarks of Mr. Cowper that Government vessels should be constructed by private builders. On the contrary, he thought it was desirable that the Government should retain the dockyards; at the same time, they should have a portion of the work done at private establishments, so that in case of war they would not only have the dockyards to fall back upon, but the resources of private yards. [Hear, hear.] He urged that both in engineering and ship-building, as well as in other matters, competition was beneficial, and brought out the talent and ability of the competitors. In support of this view, he referred to two ships which had been built in this neighborhood, the *Alabama* and the *Florida*. [A laugh.] He was not afraid to acknowledge his connection with them, and designed the *Alabama*—[hear, and cheers]—and, *because sure, was the builder of the Florida* entirely. He was not afraid to say that he designed and built that ship, but the testimony borne to the character of these vessels was not the testimony of Birkenhead or Liverpool, or this country, but of America. These two vessels had been a built a long time, and they had defied the efforts of 400 ships of war to capture them. These ships, he repeated, were designed by private individuals, and built for private individuals; but in this country the system was for one man to carry the brains of the whole talent for building ships. Referring again to the *Alabama*, he contradicted various statements made about her departure from this port, said that she *was ripped up at the dock ready for sea for some time, and was watched by numbers of respectable people*, that she went into the river in the night, *not escaped* there until eleven or twelve o’clock the *following* day. Lord Russell had remarked that he had no doubt whether the Government would not have rendered itself liable to get damages if they had seized the *Alabama*, but the recent speech made by Earl Russell at Blairgowrie did not seem to agree with that delivered by the Premier. Earl Russell had undertaken to say something which he would not be able to carry out. He laid it down that if they found the law not sufficient they could go to Parliament for an indemnity. He (Mr. Laird) believed Parliament would not indemnify an act if it was supposed to transgress the law. [Cheers.] Up to the time an act of indemnity was passed, there was a law by which all were bound. Laws were not made for an administration, but for the country, and they were bound to obey the law as they found it, and they were not bound to obey laws made hereafter. [“Hear, hear,” and applause.] Mr. Laird concluded by alluding to the speech recently made by Sir Rountree Palmer, Attorney-General, pointing out the inconsistency of that gentleman, contrasting his October statements which were made by himself in March last.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

THEIR OPERATIONS ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

In a Cape Town letter of the 20th of September we have the following account of the doings of the Confederate cruisers on that coast:

“When our last monthly mail left, the *Alabama* and *Tuscaloosa* had gone cruising, but the *Georgia* still remained. All sorts of rumors obtained currency as to the destination and intentions of the two first named, and among these it was confidently asserted that they were bound to Saldanha Bay, there to dispose of the prize and commit a flagrant breach of neutrality. The *Valorous* was dispatched by the Governor to watch their movements, and prevent any misconduct on the part of Capt. Semmes, but it returned from a fruitless mission; neither the *Alabama* nor *Tuscaloosa* had been seen or heard of. On the evening of the 20th ult. the *Georgia* left Simon’s Bay unmolested, and early on the following morning the Federal steamer *Vanderbilt* was seen in the offing. On obtaining information that the *Georgia* had so narrowly escaped his clutches, the Federal commander, Capt. Baldwin, only took time to pen a few lines to the American Consul, stating that he might expect his return to port in about a week or ten days, and started in pursuit. Capt. Baldwin overhauled every vessel with which he came in sight. He was, however, destined to be as unlucky as ever, and returned disappointed, after an absence of only three days. On the 11th inst. the *Vanderbilt*, having coaled and taken in provisions, again left, and on the 16th the *Alabama* reappeared in Simon’s Bay, where it still remains. After this pretty little game of ‘hide and seek’ there may come something serious, although not a definite fight that the *Vanderbilt* has been made entwitted, having started for the West in the belief that the Confederates had sailed for that quarter in order to capture homward bound vessels. During the last cruise of the *Alabama* she has taken no prizes, but has boarded a good many neutral vessels. At Angra Pequina she found the *Tuscaloosa* and the prize *Sea Bride*. The prize crew was taken out of the latter, and the vessel and cargo handed over to the purchasers. Within the last few days the men of the *Alabama* have had a run on shore, and a considerable number of them have visited Cape Town. They are a rough-and-ready, motley lot, and pronounced, by those who can judge better in such matters than I can, to be a pirate crew *par excellence*. One sample I saw; was composed of two Italians, carrying formidable looking knives, with exposed blades, two Frenchmen, one Dutchman, three Germans, two Scotchmen, two Englishmen and a desperate-looking Tipperary boy. The Tipperary boy was before the Police Court yesterday, for nearly murdering two of his shipmates in a drunken row; but, in consequence of the Confederate not being a recognized Power, he was handed over to be dealt with by Capt. Semmes. There can be no question that popular sympathy here preponderates in favor of the South. Capt. Semmes received an ovation; his name was in everybody’s mouth; *every* one wished to shake hands with him, and secure his autograph; and congratulations were freely offered him on his past success, accompanied by the expression of hopes for the triumph of the cause in which he was engaged. Even Government employees, much to the surprise of the Governor, were foremost in the display of general enthusiasm. Capt. Maffitt, on the other hand, was received with politeness; I can not say cordiality, much less enthusiasm. There was no running helter-skelter to greet him, and no excitement even as was witnessed on the arrival of the *Alabama*. Both Semmes and Baldwin are polite, gentlemanly men. They speak with no rancorous feeling of each other. Each one has the belief that he is engaged in the discharge of a duty to his flag, and that victory sooner or later must rest with his side of the conflict.” Other letters by the Cape mail state that the British ship *Camperdown*, belonging to Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey & Sewell, was boarded by the *Alabama* on the 19th of August, off the Cape of Good Hope.

THE REBEL RAMS.

From the Levant Herald.

A telegraphic correspondence has just passed between the Porte and Her Majesty’s Foreign Office, through the Turkish Embassy in London, on the subject of the arrested iron-clads in the Mersey. The Ottoman Government is willing to purchase these vessels at Mr. Laird’s price—£50,000 each—and Earl Russell, though unable at present to give effect to this wish, has expressed his readiness to promote it at the earliest moment the existing embargo can be removed. It is not, therefore, improbable that, instead of defending Charleston or devastating New-York, these formidable ships may, before many weeks have passed, mount guard in the Bosphorus or the Dardanelles.

THE VANDERBILT AT CAPE TOWN.

We have a copy of the Cape Town *Advertiser and Mail* of Sept. 19, which contains the journals of the United States steamer *Vanderbilt* and of the Confederate pirate *Alabama*—the latter a very elaborate record taken from the private log of one of the officers. In an editorial the paper says:

“In our last we only had summarily announced the arrival here of the Confederate cruisers *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Tuscaloosa*, and were enabled to give our readers interesting and detailed accounts of their respective cruises. Since then the powerful Federal steamship *Vanderbilt* has entered as appearance in search of them, but, unfortunately for her, arrived just one day after the last of them had left the anchorage of Simon’s Bay. Since then the *Vanderbilt* has rested in Simon’s Bay, has taken in some 900 tons coal, and proceeded out to search for her game somewhere between Agulhas and St. Helena; and during the same time the *Alabama* took a short run up the West Coast, returned again, knocked about off and on within sight of land, and without getting a sight of the *Vanderbilt*, has again come into Simon’s Bay, where she is now at anchor, completing her supply of coal, effecting necessary repairs to her condensing apparatus, and giving her men the unwonted indulgence of a run on shore. Capt. Semmes, though aware that the *Vanderbilt* is on the near lookout for him, and may probably make her appearance off Simon’s Bay to block him up in port, displays as much coolness and as little bravado as ever. But he and his men are perfectly prepared for an engagement with their formidable pursuer, should circumstances force it on; but they do not rashly court it. They know sufficiently well the risk. Chances of a naval battle would in any case be doubtful for the Captain that at least, even should they succeed in disabling the *Vanderbilt*, they cannot reasonably expect to come off without heavy damage and possible disablement to themselves, which might take many months effectually to repair. Capt. Semmes will therefore probably continue where he is for a few days longer, awaiting the looked-for arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, and in the assurance that should she blockade the port he may manage to give her the slip, as he did to the *San Jacinto* before in the harbor of Martinique. Should she, however, not make her appearance soon, he will go out to sea and take his chances of all further contingencies. During their respective stays at the Cape, both the *Vanderbilt* and *Alabama* have excited great admiration, and Captain Semmes and Saldwin are in all respects famous worthy of each other. In our unrestricted intercourse with both of them, we could not detect the slightest trace of brag or heavado, nor even of the personal bitterness of hostility which almost invariably mark a civil war. Each spoke of the other with individual respect, and felt that they were severally engaged in a grimly earnest work, which they were bound to perform for the service of their respective countries.”

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE MEXICAN DEPUTATION.

From Galignani, Oct. 24.

The Mexican deputation was yesterday received by the Emperor. His Majesty listened with great attention to the report made to him by the President, M. Gutierrez de Estrada, of the reception given them by the Archduke Maximilian. His Majesty congratulated the members on the favorable results of their mission, and expressed the greatest anxiety for the regeneration of Mexico. Before retiring, M. Gutierrez de Estrada presented to the Emperor, in the name of the Regency of the Mexican Empire, the vote of thanks of the Junta of Notables, deposited in an oblong box of massive silver, of most delicate workmanship, and tied up with ribbons of the national colors of Mexico—red, white, and green. The box itself was inclosed in a small case of blue velvet.

THE RUMORED EVACUATION OF MEXICO BY FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, under date of 23d, says:

“I feel certain that from this day forth the French semi-official press (what perhaps is of more importance still, official), the freely expressed wishes of the Mexican people are not in favor of having the Archduke Maximilian for their Emperor, but that, instead, they would be glad to be governed by a French Prince or a French General—or so long as Napoleon III. is over done with there, which supposed deliberation in the Tuileries may deem to be most expedient. You know that I have always steadily disbelieved that there was anything bona fide in the candidature of the Austrian Archduke. So long as the original vote of Marshal Forey’s notables, giving a general power of appointment to the Emperor in case of the Archduke’s refusal. I suggested that this plain young man was merely used as a convenient trailer to conceal ulterior designs. Now, symptoms of the comedy being played out are crowding upon us. Just as it is found out in Europe that the guarantees which the Archduke had once fooled him hoping he might get are not forthcoming, he has come out with a decisive letter in Bullier’s Correspondence, dated (or supposed to be dated) “Vera Cruz, Sept. 15,” which says that

“The choice of an Austrian Prince for an Emperor is not compulsory. The people speak rather have a French Prince, or, if that is not possible, a French General, just as was the case recently in Sweden. There is, moreover, a party now which seems to be more numerous than any other, and which calls for the pure and simple annexation of Mexico to France. The Austrian party complains exclusively of a few intriguing and ambitious men bereft of place. This party is unfortunately the only one which for the moment possesses official channels of publicity.”

Bravo! Compare this with the reiterated assertions of the French semi-official Press that the whole country, so far as it was emancipated from the oppression of Juarez, was unanimous and enthusiastic in favor of the Austrian Prince. I am aware that the *Constitutionnel* only this morning pretends that certain “elections” in Mexico are going on most favorably for the Archduke. But then the *Constitutionnel* had not yet received the new orders.

What is to me most significant is that the *Moniteur*, which contains two or three columns of latest news from Mexico, carefully abstains from printing a single word in favor of the Archduke. The *Constitutionnel* will very soon take its cue, and get into the right groove. As to the rumor spread some time ago of a speedy evacuation of Mexico by the French, that is a thing not dreamed of. No less than thirteen vessels are at this moment chartered to go out there with stores and provisions.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

St. Petersburgh advices represent that it was believed there that, before Christmas, France, Austria and England will break off diplomatic relations with Russia, and that Russian statesmen are not without fears of war in the Spring, but they hope by that time to have crushed the Polish insurrection.

The Paris *Patrie* believes itself able to state that the language of Austria upon the Polish question is neither so firm nor decided as the Viennese papers assert. The Austrian counter propositions, far from facilitating the diplomatic action of Europe would rather tend to weaken it should England and France consent to adopt them.

Advices from Warsaw state that the National Government had ordered the Poles serving in the Russian army in Circassia to quit the service and organize themselves under a Polish General.

The Austrians had arrested several hundred insurgents with wagons conveying munitions, and with horses, for forming reinforcements. Another insurgent band, on the contrary, succeeded in penetrating into Russian Poland. Advices from Tomow confirm the crossing of the Vistula, upon the Galician frontier, into Poland, on the 20th inst., by a corps of insurgents said to consist of 2,000 cavalry and infantry.

The Russians, on the 24th October, defeated the remainder of the united bands of Slazeki and Matuszewics in the district of Kalisch.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople by way of Vienna states that alarming news had been received with regard to the attitude and armaments of Russia. It is said the Emperor, with the Grand Dukes Constantine and Nicholas, had gone to Kertch, in order to inspect the new fortifications, in company with Gen. Todtleben.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* emphatically denies the reported interview of a threatening character between the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople and Aali Pasha on Polish affairs, and says neither the attitude of the Porte nor the present relations of Russia and Turkey justify such a report.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

In the sitting of the German Diet at Frankfort, on the 22d, the dispatch of Earl Russell to the English Minister of the 1st October, was discussed. Resolutions declining to entertain the note were passed upon the ground of Federal execution. The Holstein being a matter of German home policy. A fresh English dispatch also relating to the Holstein Lauenburg question, was referred to the united Committees.

GREECE.

The King of the Greeks had quitted France *en route* for Greece.

Advices from Athens State that the Greek Government had decided that only a few men from each division of the army shall be present in Athens at the reception of the King. The National Government has resolved that the King should sanction its resolutions, and subsequently sign the Constitution to be drawn up.

Details of Financial and Commercial News.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 23d were without variation. Consols closed at 93@93⅜. Business on ‘Change continued very dull. The demand for discount was moderate, and the market was easy at 2½@3% for choice bills.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £76,000 in the Bullion.

There are heavy arrivals of gold, both from America and Australia, and considerable quantities were expected to find their way into the Bank.

Baring Bros. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 11½d.; Dollars, 5s. 2d.; and Eagles, at 19s. 2½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Bros. & Co. report very little doing and quotations nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 24—A. M.

Cotton.—The Brokers’ Circular says: “There has been an animated demand from all classes of buyers at daily advancing prices until Wednesday afternoon, when a slight pause occurred, and some concession in prices, principally for arrival, was submitted to. On Thursday the demand was very active, and the week closed in almost quiescent quietly. Sales of the week, 101,460 bales, including 32,500 to speculators, and 14,600 for export. Yesterday (Friday) there was a fair demand at steady prices. Sales unfinished at 7,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. American is quoted 30½@31d. decline on the week; Brazil, 30½d.; Egyptian, 31½ fluraz 32½d.; and Bengal and China, 13 @13½d. per lb. The quotations for Fair American are nominal. Middling Orleans, 29½d.; Mobile, 29½d.; and Uplands, 29¼d. Middling Surats, 21d. @22d. Stock on hand 777,000 bales, of which 38,000 are American. At sea from India, 276,000 bales.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Hazard, Bros. & Co. report: Breadstuffs quiet at last week’s rates. Sugar firm: Refined, £2 15s. 6d. @£3 1s.; Bars, 26@28s.; Scotch Pig, 60s. 6d. @61s.; Sugar unsettled and very active; prices, 2s. 6d. higher on the week. Tallow firm: Common Congou, 1s. 1d. Cotton quiet, and 6d. @1s. lower. Rice steady. Tallow lower, under large arrivals: P. C. 42s.; Linseed Cakes dull, £9 17s. 6d. for best. Linseed Oil, £33 10s. Spirits Crude and Tr. 60s. 11d. for Refined. Spirits of Turpentine, 42s for American. Rosins—Sales progress with spirit, and the advance is fully maintained. Spirits Oil neglected at £30 for American; Cod, £55. Linseed Oil scarce, 43s. 6d. Quicksilver. Stavely & Todd report Provisions generally unchanged. Butter firm for fine. Bacon firm: fine American, 42s. @42s. 6d. Petroleum has declined to 1s. 10½d., but closes firmer; s. 1s. 11d. @2s.

IMPORTANT PRIZE DECISION.

Question of Joint Capture—What is Signal Distance?

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Anglia—The Same* vs. *the Steamer Bootle.*—Betts, J.—The above vessels having been captured and condemned as prize, the appropriate proceedings were taken to determine the ultimate disposition of the prize proceeds. The right to all captures vests primarily in the Government. Individuals derive no benefit from them but by means of positive grant from the public authority. (Halleck’s Laws of War, ch. 20, sec. 5, 4; 2 Wildman, International Law, ch. 9.)

The provisions governing the subject in the United States laws are very concise, and in the most essential features are deficient in the perspicuity desirable for practical and useful ends.

The first regulation of the matter by Congress was in the Act of March 2, 1799. (1 Stats. at large, 715, sec. 6.)

“The produce of prizes taken by the ships of the United States be proportioned and distributed,” &c., article 9, “whenever one or more ships of the United States are in sight at the time of any one or more other ships, as aforesaid, are taking a prize or prizes, or being engaged with an enemy; and they shall all be *in sight* when the enemy shall strike or surrender, they shall share equally,” &c., &c.

The Act of April 23, 1800, (2 Stats. at large, 52, sec. 7,) repeats substantially the last provisions in the same language.

The Act of July 17, 1862, (12 Stats. at large, 568, sec. 3, sub-division 4,) varies the phraseology, and directs “when one or more vessels of the navy shall be within *signal distance* of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize,” &c., &c.

After the condemnation of the five above-named prizes, the direction of the fourth section of the act of March 25, 1863, (12 Stat. at large 978) were to be pursued; the Prize Commissioners were directed by the Court “to proceed and take and report the requisite evidence to the Court, to the end that a final decree may determine what public ships of the United States are entitled to shares in the prizes, and whether any prize was of superior, equal or inferior force to those making the captures.”

The Commissioners’ report goes to the Court that the vessels of Admiral Dahlgren’s fleet, to the number of only two vessels, the *Restless* and *Fling*, were entitled to share in either of the prizes; and that these two vessels were captured without attempting to assist the blockade of the port of Charleston. There is no question of the justness of the report of the Commissioners as to the title of the *Restless* and the *Fling* to participate in some of the prizes. The principal matter of difference and discussion between the counsel arises exclusively as to the right of two other vessels to bolster also into the class of share-takers.

The *Housatonic* and *Flambeau* were commanders of the blockading squadron stationed at Charleston at the time the *Anglia* and *Scotia* were captured as prizes by the *Restless* and *Fling*, and claimed to be interested in their behalf before the Prize Commissioners, insisting they are entitled to share in the distribution of the above prizes. The Commissioners’ report is adverse to the claim of the *Housatonic* and *Flambeau*. The counsel of the latter vessels appeals to the Court against the decision and demand that the *Housatonic* be decreed entitled to share in the above proceeds because she was in sight of the prize when captured, and the *Flambeau* because she was in signal distance of both at the same time.

It will be needless now to debate the point of practice, whether under the special enactment of the fourth section of the act of March, 1863, (12 Stats. at Large, 978,) or the regular course of procedure in prize practice, there should be in the first instance a formal reference of the subject by the Court to the Prize Commissioners, demanding their decision explicitly thereupon, and thence a review before the Court by way of exceptions as in the accustomed method in Admiralty proceedings, because the substantial end to be attained in either mode of practice is here effected by obtaining from the Court in the first instance a decision upon the facts and the law involved in the report of the Prize Commissioners.

It may not, however, be irrelevant to observe that it could tend to astonishing and embarrassment in this class of references to have them mutual between the Government and captors, and then, that the judgment of the Court in settlement of differences in law or fact, arising between the parties on the reference, should be sought for, as in Admiralty practice, by specific exceptions filed.

The contestant parties in the present issues are the representatives of the *Housatonic* and *Fling*, the vessels which actually arrested the prizes, and the *Housatonic* and the *Flambeau*, a vessel which composed, in part with the other two, the forces which invested Charleston, and were on their stations adjacent to that port when the prizes were made. Accordingly the first broad proposition is raised for consideration, as to participation in the proceedings, whether in fact or law the *Housatonic* and the *Flambeau* are entitled to share in the proceeds of these prizes.

The prize vessels were both captured in Bull’s Bay, and at the time the schooner *Hambleton* was stationed at Moffitt’s Channel, off Charleston, and sixteen miles distance from the place of capture. No signals were seen from the capturing vessels by the *Flambeau* at the time of capture. Several witnesses expressed their opinion that the *Flambeau* was probably signal distance of the two prizes, the *Anglia* and *Scotia*, and other witnesses equally well situated to judge, express the opinion that neither the *Housatonic* nor the *Flambeau* were in sight or signal distance of the prizes or capturing vessels at the time of the capture; the *Housatonic* was not proved to be placed nearer the transaction than the *Flambeau*. No evidence is given by the *Housatonic* or the *Flambeau* of any act of cooperation performed by either of them in the capture of the *Anglia* or *Scotia*, other than being at their stations in the blockading squadron at a distance of about 10 miles, early in the morning; or that either of them saw or were seen by the prize vessels or the center vessels, at the time of the capture. The opinion is given by some of the witnesses that the station of the *Housatonic* and *Flambeau* were within signal distance, but no evidence is given that either of those vessels were on the chase in sight of the transaction, whether that view is incorrect from the position of the witness or that of the vessels claiming to share in their proceeds. The opinion given by witnesses in their examination is not the result of actual experience, but conjectural merely.

The entire capture being, by the principles of the law, the property of the Government, National vessels are not entitled to compensation out of the proceeds except upon express grant. Each of a blockading squadron, is supposed to do all in its power in the service to be performed, and the law supposes that obligation is fulfilled unless the contrary be proved. The rule is different with respect to joint associations or enterprises for war purposes by privateers or cruisers owned by individuals. (Wheaton on Captures, 297. Halleck’s Law of War, ch. 20, sec. 7.)

The doctrine of reasonable or equitable reward, has, therefore, no place in the inquiry before the Court. It must be determined from the rules and regulations of law, whether parties whose claim an award of compensation out of these cases come within the terms and purpose of the statutory enactments upon the subject.

It is plain that the grant of shares in prize moneys to vessels not being the direct captors, is one of limitation and restriction. The single fact that a vessel is one of a combined force squadron of other association or denomination, does not constitute her a participant in the prize shares obtained by the separate members or combination of the body or force. The claimant must show the additional qualification that her position was in *sight* or *signal distance* of the occurrence out of which the taking of the prize was realized.

If the designation of the vessel in the several statutes as being “*in sight*,” or within *signal distance*, are regarded as equivalent descriptions, their natural import would seem to be that the vessel must be so situated as to be able of her own accord to contribute direct assistance to the captors by deterring resistance from the enemy, or aiding physically in overcoming such resistance, or making pursuit of the prize; accordingly the vessel or vessels to be added must possess the means of communicating intelligent impressions to the one whose aid is needed. It would appear that the acts of Congress must contemplate that the vessels should be in view of each other, or of the signals used by them, in order to correctly receive and respond to the notices given.

This construction of the law precludes the claim advanced in favor of the *Housatonic* and *Flambeau*, that they stood at the time connected in this service under the relation of a *joint enterprise*, and each entitled to share in its advantages upon the principles governing that class of associations.

Under the provisions of the English Prize acts, the donation of prize proceeds was made to the taker.

The English Law Courts had regarded the grant as comprehending, beyond the actual capture, those also who were constructively contributing to taking the prize; but Sir Wm. Scott is inclined to concur in the after views of the tribunals, that the limitation of the Prize law should not be extended, but rather more closely restrained to the terms of the acts. (The *Tryhid*, 3 Rob. R., 13, 16.) He refers to the *Mars* (note to page 18) as fixing the doctrine that several public ships occupied in a common purpose—that is, to enforce a blockade—do not share as joint captors in a prize made by one of the number, when not present at the capture. (The *Flora*, 3 Rob. 240, 1.)

The same interpretation to the rule is applied by American writers, as the vessel is only held entitled to share in a prize in sight at the time of capture, and leading a constructive assistance. (Wheaton on Captures, ch. 5, art. 20. Halleck on Law of War, ch. 20, sec. 6, 7.) The more abstract ability to discern the prize, or even seeing her from the mast head, not importing the ability to contribute assistance in making the capture, does not seem to have been recognized, in any authoritative case, as rendering a vessel so present and in sight so to afford evidence of constructive assistance to another ship in effecting a capture. (Upton on Maritime Warfare and Prize, 204-230, 2d edition.)

The latest provision in the act of Congress, (15 Stat. at Large, 383 sub-div. 4, sec. 2,) “Where one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize,” &c., &c., does not alter the general established rules in regard to joint captures in prize cases was intended to be changed; or that investments of enemy ports by fleets or squadrons, or united navy forces were to be deemed joint expeditions or enterprises, and subject to regulations applicable to naval services of that denomination.

It will not be implied constructively that assistance has been rendered by a shipmate palpably contributing to the capture of another unless she shall be within signal distance of the one making the prize, that is under circumstances which may justify the inference that he is deemed by the Court to be present.

These facts must be affirmatively proved by the vessel claiming to share in the proceeds of the prize property taken.

I think in the present instance that the claims of the *Housatonic* and *Flambeau* have been correctly disallowed by the Prize Commissioners. Order accordingly.

For the *Housatonic*, Mr. Stillman. For the *Flambeau*, Mr. Foster. For the *Restless* and *Fling*, the District-Attorney.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2041, 2042, 2043, 2047, 2049, 2052, 2053, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081. *Part II.*—Nos. 1628, 29, 1030, 1044, 2769, 2772, 2812, 2844, 2850, 204, 601, 1460, 1602, 181, 1045, 1071, 304, 2097, 602, 2014.

Superior Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated motion only.

Special Term.—Nos. 2 on Demurrer Calendar, 220, 280, 189, 2133, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230 on Calendar Issues of Law and Fact.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 765, 1609¾, 1660, 1661, 806, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2189, 2192. *Part II.*—Nos. 1230, 1751, 1167, 86, 1627, 1294, 699, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178.

Superior Court—Day Calendar—*Part I.*—Nos. 2703, 2549, 621, 2761, 2099, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2107, 2541, 2643, 1040, 1040¾, 1729, 2537, 2778. *Part II.*—Nos. 402, 2586, 2058, 696, 1746, 2666, 2669, 2664, 2666, 2665, 2672, 2670, 2676, 2680.

Important Question in Respect to Charter Parties—Mayer Ogdyke and Marshall O. Roberts Voluntarily to Settle It.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Robertson and Mc.ell.

Marshall O. Roberts vs. *George Ogdyke.*—This was an action upon a charter party. The charter was for the plaintiff’s steamer *Philadelphia* for a voyage to New-Orleans and back in the month of September of last year. The charter was for the whole vessel, whose measurement was more than a thousand tons; that the following cargo was carried thereon, and the plaintiff claimed payment of its provisions:

“It is understood that the steamer is to carry out to New-Orleans sixteen hundred tons measurement of assorted cargo, or more if that does not make her draw over fourteen feet of water, and to bring back six-hundred hogsheads of sugar, or its equivalent, or more in case her draft of water does not exceed fourteen feet.”

Upon loading the steamer, after putting on board 941 tons, it was found that she drew nine feet of water, the plaintiff thereupon refused to allow any more to be put on, and accordingly sailed for New-Orleans and returned according to the terms of the charter party. The price to be paid was $25,000; but upon the return of the steamer the defendant refused to pay $15,000, and refused to pay more, claiming that under the agreement the steamer should have returned to get 700 tons on the steamer.

On the trial it was conceded that the liability was one of law, as to the effect of the clause inserted in the charter party, and the Court thereupon ordered a verdict for the plaintiff, and that exception be heard in the first instance at the General Term, judgment meanwhile to be suspended.

The cause now came on for argument, the defendant’s counsel contending that it was plain that where a party chartered a sale of a thousand tons, he is legally bound to load her with more than three hundred and fifty-one tons—only about one-third of her capacity; that the fact that the plaintiff was the owner of the ship, and acquainted with her capacity, and that the defendant was not, should be taken into consideration; that if it were the intention of the parties that the ship should take only so much cargo as should make her draw fourteen feet of water, it would be easy to so think it, without mentioning seven hundred tons, or any other given number; that the contract was entire, and if the defendant’s interpretation of it was correct, then the plaintiff has not proved performance by him of the conditions precedent, and could not therefore recover.

Decision was reserved.

Jenkins, Opdyke & Ackerman for defendant; Edwards Pierrepont for plaintiff.

An Alleged Conversion of Cash—Western Banking-Houses in Bad Repute.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Peckham.

George D. Strgire and Edward Martin vs. *Daniel S. Meyers.*—This is an action brought by the plaintiffs, copartners in business, to recover the sum of $6,000, with interest. The facts of the case are that the plaintiffs, who have provision dealers in this

INSTRUCTION.

DRY GOODS.

FURS.

MUSICAL.

TEACHERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED

DANCING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 5, 1865.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ELECTION.

Reports were received in Washington on Tuesday that the Aqueduct Union majority will fall little short of 2,500. The Democratic majority in the city is reduced from 16,000 to about 7,000.

Returns are still coming in from the interior.—The results are said to have come in slowly.—The returns are not complete. Democratic majorities are elected in Marine Court, over Mr. Richardson, and in Superior Court, in yet unheard-from districts, over Judge Bosworth and Judge Sutherland. The vote of the Superior Court is very close, and the result is not known.

Democratic majorities are elected Judge of Common Pleas, by the Metropolitan majority, and Recorder Hackett, by a majority of 1,000. Democratic majorities are elected Judge of Sessions, Coroners, and Street Commissioner.

The vote of the Seventh Congressional District is close, and the election will be contested. Democratic majorities are elected Sheriff, Register, and County Clerk, by the Metropolitan majority.

The Democratic majority in the Assembly will be about 30. Democratic majorities are elected Senators in the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fifth districts. The Democratic majority in the Senate will be about 15.

The Democratic majority in the Assembly will be about 30. Democratic majorities are elected in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundredth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Ninth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twelfth, One Hundred and Thirteenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Twentieth, One Hundred and Twenty-first, One Hundred and Twenty-second, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One 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Secretary Seward at Auburn.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the Government transport Fulton, we have received files of Matamoras papers to the 21st ult. The Imperialists are said to have been defeated in the battle of Monterey, and that is the last we hear of them. Escobedo is said to be marching on Saltillo, and Gen. Mejia has received reinforcements. Gen. Negrete was in command of the Imperialists at Monterey.

Gen. Slocum is in Paris. Secretary Seward is at Auburn on a visit to his family.

The Great Union meeting held at Auburn on the night of the 31st ult., to welcome Secretary Seward was a most enthusiastic affair. The following is the address delivered by Mr. Seward in response to the enthusiastic demonstration of welcome made by the citizens of Auburn:

Fellow-citizens, I am grateful for this kind reception. I am grateful for the confidence you have reposed in me, and for the opportunity you have given me to serve my country. I am grateful for the generous support you have given to the principles which I have endeavored to maintain. I am grateful for the kindness and courtesy with which you have received me to-night. I am grateful for the hospitality which I have received at the hands of the citizens of Auburn. I am grateful for the cordial welcome which I have received from the citizens of Auburn. I am grateful for the cordial welcome which I have received from the citizens of Auburn. I am grateful for the cordial welcome which I have received from

Mourning Gold Pens now ready and the Holders dyed to match. Also, Ladies' Gold Pens, with Rubber Holders, for Mourning. Call and examine at
MILLER & CO., No. 25 Maiden-lane.

Mourning Gold Pens are

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall be able after to-day to be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for prompt delivery.

We also buy and sell all market issues:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, BANKING HOUSES and Investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5.20 Bonds, and is now prepared to receive applications and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-fifth of one per cent will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings' banks and dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases specially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as favorable terms as any other institution in the country.

SAM'L D. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES GURNEY, Cashier.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARRE & BOWDOIN,
No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Pine-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery. PAR allowed to Brokers. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES
5-20
COUPON BONDS
FOR SALE
With Coupons dated May 1.
GARESCHE, MINTON & CO.,
No. 2 Broad-st.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to relation to the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the State debt created Feb. 24, 1857," I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And I, by virtue and in pursuance of said law, do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz.—from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1853, due or payable 1870. Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 issued to Hall & Dixon, attorney; No. 6, issued to S. A. & S. Van Dusen; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, issued to R. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to E. Stebbins, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, issued to Hall & Dixon, attorneys; No. 57, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 25th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.
By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
Quartermasters' checks and vouchers,
and American gold coin bought and sold.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

COLUMBIAN MINING CO.—NOTICE IS hereby given that an assessment of Two Dollars per share has this day been levied on the capital stock of the Columbian Mining Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of December next. No transfer of stock can be made after the 25th inst., without payment of this assessment. By order of the Directors.
S. W. CAFEN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND OLD COUNTRY BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour.
WALTER K. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 9 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.
Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES H. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SCHUCHARDT & SCHRADER, BANKERS,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO., First Mortgage 10 per Cent Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

MISSISSIPPI MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 109 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors of the next election.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 23 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of Harlem and S. D. R. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.
C. L. DARWOOD, Secretary.
FORDHAM, Oct. 29, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

FIRE BILLS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 54 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, prevent promptly furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.
6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November Interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
FERRILYN & CO.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held Oct. 15, 1863, it was resolved to make the business of said Company ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and that Books for Subscription to the same be opened Nov. 2, 1863, at the Banking House of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
DIRECTORS.
John S. Williams—Of Williams & Guion, New-York.
Charles A. Macy—Of Howes & Macy, New-York.
Benjamin Dimon—Of David Dows & Co., New-York.
Joseph H. Chamberlain, Jr.—Of Cuthbert & Cunningham, New-York.
Silvanus J. May—Of Joseph Macy's Sons, New-York.
Franklin Woodruff—Of Woodruff & Robinson, New-York.
John H. White—Of E. W. Fiers & Co., New-York.
Charles Frost—Of Reynolds, Dowse & Frost, New-York.
John Carpenter—Of Dollner, Potter & Co., New-York.
John R. Wylie—Of Wylie & Wade, New-York.
Warren G. Revere—Of Warren G. Revere, New-York.
Henry M. Curtis—Of Curtis & Griswold, New-York.
George Opdyke—Of George Opdyke & Co., New-York.
Aaron H. Robbins—Of Robbins, Brue & Co., New-York.
John E. Fiske—Of John E. Fiske, New-York.
Charles Lamont—Of Chas. H. Marshall & Co., New-York.
L. E. Amsinck—Of L. E. Amsinck & Co., New-York.
W. W. Fox, Jr.—Of W. W. Fox, Jr. & Co., New-York.
George W. Elder—Of Geo. W. Elder & Co., New-York.
Charles Luling—Of Charles Luling & Co., New-York.
George Merrill—Of O. H. Gordon & Co., New-York.
John Bryan—Of Arnsburg & Bryan, New-York.
James Wragg—Of Thomas Fraser, Brother & Co., New-York.
Edward Sutton—Of Sutton, Smith & Co., New-York.
W. F. Brimhall—Of F. F. Skinner & Co., New-York and Boston.
Elliot Wright—Of J. F. & E. Wright & Co., Boston.
James Read—Of Read & Gardner, Boston.
George G. Carpenter—Of Benzer & Carpenter, Boston.
E. D. Glover—Of Joseph B. Glover & Co., Boston.
Peter Butler, Jr.—Of Philadelphia.
Thomas Ridgway—Pres't Girard Life Ins. & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seth J. Comly—Of Budd & Comly, Philadelphia.
Wm. L. Pennock—Of Pennock, Ball & Co., Pittsburgh.
William Semple—Of William Semple, Pittsburgh.
Sebastian D. Lawrence—Of Lawrence & Co., N. London.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
EXCHANGE BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS, ——,
at one-half per cent discount.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 32½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st. corner Broadway.
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolution was passed, in view of the fact that the capital of this Company has increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statute of this State; and,

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares, of Fifty Dollars each;

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorize an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of November, 1863, and remain open until the 10th day of November of the same month, and that the holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of old Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books, stockholders for an amount of old stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 16th day of December, and that the shares not paid for by that time be considered as relinquished, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 16th day of December, inclusive.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, Nov. 2, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Chatham Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WILLIAM K. BULLOCH,
WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
JOHN D. DUNLAP,
BENJAMIN W. TARRIAM,
ALFRED E. ROWE,
CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reelected President, and JOSEPH M. COOPER was unanimously elected Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1863.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 26th of August last.
Said dividends will be paid at the office of C. G. ROBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Bank and Inspectors of the next election will take place at the Banking House, No. 256 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLders of the Pettengill Telegraph Receiver Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 121 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Nov. 1 on the above-named bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. REMINWAY & CO.,
No. 60 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000 at Six per Cent on City property, and at Seven per Cent. on farms in this State. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney at Law, No. 220 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
W. H. HARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 37 Montgomery-place.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-HAVEN AND CHICHESTAUK RAILROAD COMPANY, 40 BROADWAY,
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November A. D. 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors.
WILLIAM E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1864, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, will be paid at the office of the Company, Room No. 2, No. 40 Exchange-place, less interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum for the unexpired time.
E. P. TAINTOR,
New-York, Nov. 4, 1863. Transfer Agent.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BUSINESS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FREDK E. WESTBROOK, No. 63 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.

A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, will be declared payable on the 16th of November, to holders of record at the close of business on the 20th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.
Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency in New-York, will receive their dividends at the agency of the Company, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.
Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive them by writing to the undersigned, at Chicago, or to DAVID DOWS, 59 Wall-st., New-York.
By order of the Board.
AMOS B. HALL, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, Oct. 21, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after the 15th prox. Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH ARMS COMPANY—NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 29, 1863.—The second quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the holders of Stock of this Company, Oct. 26, 1863, payable Nov. 2, free of Government Tax.
The Boston Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. E. S. Bennett & Co., No. 56 Congress-st., Boston, and the New-York Stockholders at the office of Messrs. C. D. Ashley & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place.
Connecticut Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the Company, in Norwich, Conn.
WM. H. TINGLEY, Secretary and Treas.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.—TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., payable to the stockholders (free of Government tax) on and after the 10th of November.
The Transfer books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$200,000
Surplus over.....200,000 Assets over.....$500,000

This Company, with assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer insurance to the assured against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 80 per Cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.
Persons effecting with this Company secure all the advantages offered by a joint stock company, with a cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No liability whatever incurred by the assured.
A liberal reduction in the premiums made to customers preferring non-participating policies.
ROBERT B. HOMS, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) NOVEMBER 5,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern:
15 Sh. New W'd Fire Ins. Co.....$20
40 Sh. Hope Fire Ins.....$20
60 Sh. Security Fire Ins.....50
50 Sh. Mercantile Mu. Ins.....100
25 Sh. Union Fire Ins. Co.....50
50 Sh. Atlantic Fire Ins. Co.....50
12 Sh. Bank of N. Am'a.....100
20 Sh. Columbia Fire Ins.....50
75 Sh. Common'th Ins.....100
30 Sh. Empire City Ins.....100
20 Sh. American Coal Co.....26
58 Sh. Manhat an Gas Light, (scrip.).....
50 Sh. Kings Co. Fire In.....20
2 Sh. Ocean Bank.....50
20 Sh. N. Y. & N. H. R.....100
$2,000 Virginia 6 per cent Bonds, due 1885.
$2,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,500 Lawrence Co. Coal and Oil Co. 8 per cent. Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR SALE,
MONDAY, NOV. 9.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT RESIDENCE,
WITH STABLE AND GROUNDS ATTACHED, NO. 108 2D-AV., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:
SECOND-AV.—The extra large first-class mansion, No. 108 2d-av., with four lots of ground, and stable in the rear. It is situated on 2d-av., adjoining the northwest corner of 7th-st. The house is four stories and basement high, built of finished Philadelphia pressed brick, with granite trimmings, slate roof, and artistically decorated. Plot 75 by 100 feet, with stable lot 20 by 100 feet on 12th-st., and adjoining above.
For permit to view the premises and most of the property, apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. B. Muller, Auctioneer.
IMPROVED PROPERTY ON EIGHTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. F. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—
EIGHTH-ST.—The 2-story and attic brick house and lease of lot, No. 148 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The lease is from the Sailors' Snug Harbor; has 21 years to run from 1st of May, 1860, with renewals; ground rent $405.33.
FIFTEENTH-ST.—The 3-story brick house and lot, No. 32 East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. The lot is 26 feet front, 82 feet 8 inches on easterly side, and 26 feet 4 inches on westerly side; it being understood that the easterly wall of said house stands wholly on the adjoining lot. Immediate possession.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 6th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ST. GEORGE, consisting of
FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, the schooner ST. GEORGE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.
The above vessel lies of the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 10th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn, 267 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer EMMA.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, Nov. 5, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the splendid private residence No. 12 Brevoort-place, 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. Sale exists [illegible] at 10 A.M.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.
CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 48 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock:
A very stylish bay coupé horse, 16¾ hands high, 7 years old, kind in all harness and perfectly sound in every respect; warranted to be a suitable family horse; can be seen the day before the sale by application to the auctioneer.
Six-seat Germantown built by Wood Bros. Four-seat Germantown and three-over-seat Rockaway sliding-top buggy.
Two second-hand coupé Rockaways.
Second-hand buggy and Rockaway.
Two second-hand sleighs, harness, &c.

A. L. Conen, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.
BY CURTIS & CO.
No. 22 Murray and No. 27 Warren-st.
We will offer at our regular weekly sale
THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1863,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
A large and very attractive line of
BOOTS, SHOES,
BALMORALS, GAITERS,
BROGANS, &c., &c.,
comprising some of the best goods in the city, season of auction, to which the particular attention of City and country buyers is directed.

D. D. Caulkins, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE
OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.
WE ARE PUBLISHED AS AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel, marble-top tables, étagere, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, cots, bedding, &c.—Brussels, three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class household.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, WAGONS, FARMING UTENSILS, CORN, POTATOES, &c.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. F. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 9 o'clock, at the farm of P. M. Pirnie, Esq., Bergen Point, N. J., 12 cows, 4 heifers, 700 bushels of corn, 1,000 lbs. of potatoes, hay, wagons, carts, &c. Catalogues at No. 96 Pine-st.

Bernt H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5 and FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 623 Broadway, The entire stock in trade of bronze, chandeliers, &c., imported by H. Dardonville, all of the latest Parisian style, consisting of very rich and massive bronze clocks, candelabras and figures in marble and bronze, solid and fancy chandeliers of the richest description, brackets and hall do. large and small, real bronze statues and groups, bronze carcel lamps, China, gas do., coupé, real bronze vases, statuettes, bronze and wood clocks and candelabras, China do., ormulu and wood clocks and candelabras, candeliers, single and double, side brackets, hall lanterns, with stained glass, rich Parisian vases, cologne, card receivers, and other descriptions of goods. This stock is all of the highest quality and warranted in every particular. Can be examined until the days of sale as above.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of the premises, 22 Nassau-st., in rear of the Post-Office:
A pair of gray Carriage Horses, 15¾ hands high, about nine years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind in all harness, and an excellent saddle horse.
Also, a Black Hawk mare, 15½ hands high, seven years old, free and stylish driver, believed to be sound and kind in all harness, and quite fast.
Also, a two-seat, no-top wagon, in good order; also, a set single harness.
Also, a pair sorrell horses, seven years old, 15¾ hands high, kind in single and double harness.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery No. 23 Nassau-st.—Important and attractive sale of fine oil and modern oil paintings, being the entire gallery of the late John LaFarge, Esq., deceased, to be sold by order of the executors, comprising many valuable and rare examples of the best modern masters, to be together with a number of exquisite paintings of the modern European and American schools by eminent artists. They are now on exhibition as above.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 6, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT the Central Salerooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, large sale of good furniture. Two handsome parlor suites in brocatel, one walnut suite in brocatel, centre table, mirrors, sofas, rockers, three enameled chamber suites, hair mattresses, sideboard, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, extension tables, crockery, plated ware, Sayer, heaters, oil-cloths, carpets, &c.

Henry H. Leeds, & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, REAL ESTATE AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.—to close a trust: two-story house, 7 rooms, and lot, 25 feet front, Washington-st. Conditions of sale, with maps on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to T. B. CODDINGTON, Esq., No. 79 Broad-st., or to the Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary in a first-class residence. Has large iron safe, spacious, well lighted and ventilated wasters' rooms, stable and coach-house in the rear, which can be entered from 18th-st. All of the best and most elegant finishings, and in perfect order. This splendid house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William H. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious of its class in the city. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. Chandeliers and gas fixtures, also some pieces of furniture, to be included in the purchase. Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 235 Broadway, Office No. 6, or on the premises.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR story, brown stone front house, No. 313 Pacific-st., built in the very best manner three years ago, and recently put in first-rate order, parlors, frescoed, marble mantels, and in every way complete. It is only a few blocks from the City Hall and 200 feet from cars to all points; elegantly furnished last Fall; will be sold with or without furniture, and with or without the adjoining lot, 31 by 100 feet. The only reason for selling, the owner now living out of the city. This is a rare opportunity for anyone desiring a residence, seldom offered.
FANCHER McCHESNEY, No. 9 Produce Exchange.

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANtial three-story brick building and lot of ground, for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts., in the immediate vicinity of late extensive improvements. This neighborhood is destined soon to become a great commercial centre, and offers peculiar inducements for investment. Lot 20 feet front. Apply at Metal Building, No. 235 Broadway, Office No. 6, or to E. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODious residence of Charles S. Meigs, Esq., situated at the corner of New-York-av. and Berzen-st., Bedford, Brooklyn, is offered for sale. It is in per

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

CELEBRATED PENALTY PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THESE PILLS ARE UNRIVALLED

IN THE CURE OF ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

Whether arising from Obstruction or Irregularity, from Indiscretion or Imprudence, from Climate, Constitution, Habits, or Exposure to Cold, Wet, &c.

THEY ARE ALSO AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, HYSTERICS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, AND LIMBS, GIDDINESS, LOSS OF MEMORY, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, LOSS OF APPETITE, AND ALL THOSE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE THE PRECURSORS OF

NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, &c.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, at 25 cents per box.

Principal Depot, 80 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

Sold also by HENRY SYKES, Chemist, Williamsburgh, L. I.

Sold also by HENRY SYKES, Chemist, Williamsburgh, L. I.

DEBILITY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

DR. WARNER'S CELEBRATED NERVOUS CORDIAL

Is a safe and certain remedy for Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Female Weakness, Pain in the Side, Back, and Limbs, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Premature Decay, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Epilepsy or Fits, Nervous Irritability, Hypochondria, Sleeplessness caused by Mental Anxiety, Loss of Nervous Power, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Impotency, and all diseases arising from the Indiscretions or Solitary Habits of Youth, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting the victim for Business or Society.

This Cordial is prepared from the Receipt of the late Dr. WARNER, of Philadelphia, who for many years was the Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and who, by the use of this Cordial alone, restored thousands to perfect health who had been given up by other Physicians as incurable.

Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas, at $1 per bottle.

Principal Depot, 80 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

Sold also by HENRY SYKES, Chemist, Williamsburgh, L. I.

Sold also by HENRY SYKES, Chemist, Williamsburgh, L. I.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 13 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Nervousness, Debility, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Secret Diseases, Syphilis, Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Skin, Liver, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Nervous Affections, Fits, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Dropsy, Worms, Tetter, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Obstructions, Pregnancy, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, Prolapsus Uteri, Abortions, Hysterics, Fluor Albus, Pain in the Back, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Ringworm, Scurvy, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Breast, Limbs, Joints, Back, Hip Disease, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Scrofula, Chronic Sores, Stiff Joints, Lameness, Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Affections, Tic Douloureux, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Heart, Female Weakness, Barrenness, Impotency, Involuntary Discharges, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Womb, Diseases of the Bladder, Stone and Gravel, Gout, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Skin, Fevers, Piles, Fistula, Files, Worms, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurvy, Mercurial Disease, Female Irregularities, Obstructions, Prolapsus Uteri, Fluor Albus, Hysterics, Pain in the Back, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Scrofula, Chronic Sores, Stiff Joints, Lameness, Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Affections, Tic Douloureux, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Heart, Female Weakness, Barrenness, Impotency, Involuntary Discharges, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Womb, Diseases of the Bladder, Stone and Gravel, Gout, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Skin, Fevers, Piles, Fistula, Files, Worms, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurvy, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Breast, Limbs, Joints, Back, Hip Disease, Tumors, Cancers, Ulcers

THE GRAND BALL TO THE RUSSIANS.

Previous Splendors Eclipsed To-night.

What Has Been and Will Be Done.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS, NOVELTIES, ETC.

The great event in the history of festivities in New-York—the grand *fête*, in comparison with which all previous ones will pale—the Ball to the Russian Admiral and the officers of his fleet—takes place at the Academy of Music to-night. The Prince of Wales ball and the Japanese were "occasions," but did not rise to the dignity of "events." The arrangements for the festivities of this night are characterized by the most refined taste and princely liberality. We have heretofore given an inkling of the preparations, and this morning it is timely to enter somewhat more into detail.

THE GUESTS.

Including the Admiral and officers, some two hundred and fifty invitations have been issued to dignitaries of the General and State Government. About 9 o'clock, at which hour the doors open, a Committee will wait upon the special guests, and receive them at the point where they land from the boat, and escort them to the Academy. The entrance for them is on Fourteenth-street, under a covered way extending from the building to the curb. The Committee waiting on them here deliver them to the Reception-Committee, and they are escorted to the corridor on the entrance, which is converted into a handsomely decorated and furnished reception-room, with dressing-rooms attached. In this corridor is suspended a large and elegant engraving of the late Emperor, and to either side portraits of the present Emperor and Peter the Great. There is a spacious passage direct from the reception to the ball-room; to which, at 10 o'clock, the guests are conducted, and surrendered to the Floor Committee, who introduce them to partners for the dance, which commences at 10½ o'clock. The great object is to make it a dancing ball for the guests, and thus to give them an abundant opportunity to meet and know the great pride of New-York, its charming daughters. The several Committees will make it an especial object to secure them partners for every dance, and see throughout the entire night and morning that their enjoyment is not allowed to flag.

The Invitation Card is a novelty to us in its way, a massive affair. It is handsomely printed on Bristol board, seven inches long by four and a half inches wide. On the back is a medallion stamp, with another in the centre, crossed by the Russian and American flags. The card reads thus:

The General Committee of Arrangements invites ——— to a Ball

To be given by Citizens of New-York to the Officers of the Russian Squadron,

At the Academy of Music on Thursday Evening The Fifth of November, 1863, at nine o'clock.

GEORGE OPDYKE, THEO. ROOSEVELT, Chairman. Secretary.

The envelope inclosing this card is eight inches long and five wide, of heavy English paper.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLAGE.

Subscribers and their ladies enter from Irving-place, and are ushered to the second floor, where the large room on the side is devoted to the ladies, and where they are left, the gentlemen retiring to dressing-rooms provided for them on the same floor. The ladies' dressing-room is elegantly fitted up and mirrored, and here, after arranging their toilets, they carry all the gentlemen announce themselves. There are a number of dressing-rooms for both ladies and gentlemen, and each of them is most copiously and tastefully supplied and arranged.

SOMETHING ABOUT EVERYTHING.

The lobbies have all been papered in oak and graining, and with the stairways are richly carpeted. They are furnished with sofas, lounges, &c., and are made to look as much as possible as though the rooms of a private mansion. At either end of the main one are large statues of females, and in the centre, on the wall, before a field of scarlet cloth, is the marble bust of WASHINGTON, belonging to Miss CHARLOTTE CORNMAN, and which she secured it limit. To the right of this is the beautiful statue of the "Lotus Eater," by Miss STEBBINS, loaned the Committee by L. W. PEIRCE, Esq., and to the left another beautiful statue, the property of BENJ. NATHAN, Esq. Opposite the bust of WASHINGTON are hung his portraits, in oil, of the Emperors of Russia and his father; to the left of one of these are elegant engravings of historical incidents in the life of FRANKLIN, and to the right superb engravings of WASHINGTON and his Generals, and of WASHINGTON Crossing the Delaware.

On either side of the main entrance to the ball-room are bronzed statues bearing flambeaux, and beyond these are vases filled with natural flowers.

The dancing floor is 150 feet by 82 feet, more than covers the parquet, and is constructed in the most substantial manner, as though it were to remain for all time, and as a piece of mechanical skill and in adaptation for its purposes is complete. To this there is the main entrance from the front, and two exits on each side. Along the latter, at intervals, are handsome pedestals crowned with large vases filled with natural and rare flowers.

On entering to the ball-room, the first grand sight which will attract and delight is on the stage. The four principal boxes from it, on the second tier, are tastefully draped with the Russian and American flags. The stage is inclosed in a superb, white ornamented tent, thirty feet high and the entire width, with gracefully opened fronts. The back of the tent represents an architectural façade looking out upon terrace, garden, and lake by moonlight, an exquisite scene, specially painted; on either side of the tent, to the front, are shields, nine by eight feet—the one with the heraldic Eagle of Russia, surmounted with the Russian crown; the other with the American Eagle, surmounted with the Cap of Liberty. To either side of these are two smaller shields, with groupings of the arms of different ages. First is the Roman, with the quiver, clubs, helmets, spears, battle-axes, &c.; next are those of the days of chivalry and the Crusaders, the swords, lances, battle-axes, &c.; next, and about the time of MARLBOROUGH, the *casse tête*—we'll call it "break head;" *masse d'arme*, two-bladed swords, halberts, &c.; fourth and last, the modern arms, Colts, Springfields, chain-shot, and, by the aid of a little imagination, "Greek fire." Each shield is surmounted with the double-headed eagle of Russia and the Russian cuirass.

Over the stage and to its front, extending above the tent to the dome, is a large and finely-executed painting on canvas, which masks all the paraphernalia of the curtain; it is 52 feet long, 30 feet deep; represents the Genius of America—a beautiful Indian girl in her native costume, clasping hands with the Genius of Russia—a female clothed in furs. The figures are reclining, and above and between them is the figure of PEACE, bearing the olive branch, the whole surmounted by the Russian shield; between the two female figures is the coat-of-arms of the City of New-York. The whole design is brilliant, and its execution admirable. This, as the tent scene and ornamentation, which have been referred to, is the work of MESSRS LEWIS, the celebrated scenic artists of the country. On either side to the rear of the tent are gracefully designed doors, which admit to the Committee rooms, and which do away with the unsuggestive and rip rap exits and entrances that tents "on all former occasions" are known to have had.

Of the pedestals outside the stage boxes, some bear vases filled with flowers; others, vases filled with gold fish.

The amphitheatre is shut out by a masking piece, elaborately and artistically painted with wreaths of flowers of gorgeous hue. Just below this are suspended, at regular intervals from the box circle, seven immense large rural baskets, in which are growing and over which, in luxuriant and graceful beauty, are hanging vines and flowers. This is a most beautiful idea, and the effect produced is charming and refreshing.

Over and in front of the main entrance to the ball-room, on a crimson platform, is suspended a *fac simile* of the splendid Russian steamship *man-of-war*, the *Grand Admiral*. The model is about eight feet long, is *perfect in its proportions*, and *is a* a marvel in the ingenuity and beauty with which everything, even to the minutest portion of the machinery, is perfected. The *Grand Admiral* was built by MR. WEBB for the Russian Government during the Crimean war. The English Government protested against her leaving our waters, on the ground that in view of the war, it would be a breach of neutrality. A more respectful head was paid to her remonstrances than she has since the rebellion, paid to those of the United States. The model referred to was made by one of Mr. WEBB's shipcarpenters—cost him in time and money a large amount—was put up at raffle for a handsome sum, was won back by the builder, and was purchased by a Gentleman of this City, who now designs to present it to the Czar of all the Russias.

Although details of the general repairing, repainting, ornamenting, &c., have heretofore been given, yet to remain it DANIEL KINGSLAND, Esq., Chairman of the House and Decoration Committee, with refined and elegant taste, and no constantly is he perfecting some novel and beautiful idea, that description can scarce keep pace with them. Let the reference to the interior, however, commune with the prophecy, that no one who attends will have ever witnessed or dreamed of a more splendid, more magnificent—were there a stronger adjective than to borrow it—*coup d'œil* than it will present.

In this connection more light will be let in upon the subject. There are in the interior 824 burners, and 319 in the lobbies, dressing-rooms, &c., making a grand total of twelve hundred and thirteen.

THE NEW AND NOVEL.

There are many new and excellent ideas which have been adopted to promote the comfort and enjoyment of those attending the ball.

It may be doubted, but it is a fact, that at festivities of this kind there are many ladies who do not care to sup, but to whom a cup of coffee or tea, just at the right time, is a needed luxury. For these a room of the north and lower corridor, fifty feet long and ten wide, has been constructed and most tastily fitted up, where tea and coffee will be constantly served.

In the immediate vicinity of this is a beautifully furnished boudoir for the exclusive use of ladies, and where they can, for a few moments, find retirement from the excitement of the ballroom.

There will be six ushers on each lobby, who will have the especial duty of showing strangers to whatever portion of the building they may desire to go. These ushers wear white badges with, in red letters, the word "Usher." The white ground is crossed by the blue stripe, as in the Russian flag.

In the ladies' dressing-rooms will be a large number of maids with work-baskets, scissors, thread and silk, and needles ready threaded, to attend to any and all of the multitudes of tears and rips, and damages which dresses are liable to. This, the ladies will acknowledge, is a most thoughtful and useful innovation.

For the ladies there will be hair-dressers in attendance, as also for the gentlemen, and the latter will have the additional aid of a corps of the upper ten of boot blacks. The services of all the attendants and *attachés* in all parts of the house and for any duty are without charge, they being liberally paid by the Committee. This the Committee desire all attending to understand.

None of those attending the ball will have occasion to open or shut a door. At all the dressing or retiring rooms will be stationed door-tenders for that especial purpose; women at those of the ladies, men at those of the gentlemen.

All the waiters and door-tenders are colored, and all will be dressed alike and got up in a style becoming the occasion.

A corps of eight from the mechanic attaches of the Academy will act as supernumerary attendants. Each one is familiar with every part of the building, and each will be ready to bring his knowledge and his mechanical skill to use, in case of any emergency. They will wear black badges, with the gilt letters "M. A. M."

THE SUPPER ROOM.

In a previous article have been described the covered way from the Academy to Irving Hall, the superb decorations there, the Committees in attendance, and the arrangements for the supper, to the culminating success of which DELMONICO brings all his skill.

The supper-room will be thrown open at 11 o'clock; there will be no formal announcement made; supper will be served from that hour until the festivities are closed. It is designed and desired to make it entirely free from the bustling, crowding, haste and earnestness which so unpleasantly characterizes an "American feed." There will be time for all, plenty for all, room for all, and there will be no excuse for any breach of propriety or conduct other than should characterize a lady or gentleman in her or his own household. It is to be hoped that this will be the initiative of a new procedure in the supper-room.

THE MUSIC AND THE BALL.

There will be two splendid Bands—GRAFULLA's for the Promenade and operatic music, HEINEMEULLER's for the dancing—both placed in the second tier, next the stage-boxes and opposite each other. At 10 o'clock music commences by the former. At 10½ o'clock the Dancing Committee will enter upon the floor with the guests and their partners; positions will be assigned and sets filled; a signal from the Chairman will announce to GRAFULLA that the momentous period has arrived; a flourish of trumpets will confirm it; a grand and harmonious charge by the band, a sudden bursting into dazzling brilliancy of the, until now, suppressed light; a bowing of it "descend Hosts," a quivering of an army graceful forms; a general bobbing to and fro, and the ball has commenced. Of the dances the following is the

PROGRAMME.

Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Selections from "Ernani" ..... Verdi
Russian and American National Airs.

ORDER OF DANCING.

1—Lanciers, "Etie" ..... Heinemuller
Airs from "Dinorah" ..... Meyerbeer
2—Waltz, "Sherards Kisses" ..... Gungl
March, from the "Enchantress" ..... Grafulla
3—Galop, "Allez Toujours" ..... Heinemuller
Aria, "I due Foscari" ..... Verdi
4—Quadrille, "L'Etoile du Nord" ..... Strauss
Selections from "Faust" ..... Meyerbeer
5—Polka Redowa, "Ondine" ..... Heinemuller
Aria, from "Martha" ..... Flotow
6—Lanciers, "Ballo in Maschera" ..... Verdi
March, "L'Etoile du Nord" ..... Meyerbeer
7—Waltz, "First Flirtation" ..... Strauss
Aria, "Trovatore" ..... Verdi
8—Galop, "L'Allegre Joyeuse" ..... Heinemuller
Duet, "Pelluto" ..... Donizetti
9—Quadrille, "Bijouterie" ..... Strauss
Ballad, "Rock me to sleep, Mother" ..... Tucker
10—Polka, "Leutzen" ..... Bergmann
March ..... Grafulla
11—Waltz, "Banner Lassies" ..... Gungl
Brindisi, "Macbeth" ..... Verdi
12—Lanciers, "Newport" ..... Fry
Duet, "Semiramide" ..... Rossini
13—Polka Redowa, "Les Greiots" ..... Ascher
March, "Mahon" ..... Grafulla
14—Galop, "Jonet" ..... Heinemuller
Quartette, "Attila" ..... Verdi
15—Quadrille, "Melodie" ..... Strauss
Aria, "Fille du Regiment" ..... Donizetti
16—Polka Redowa, "Frolic" ..... Bergmann
Ballad, "No One to Love" ..... Tucker
17—Lanciers, "Opera aux Enfers" ..... Heinemuller
Aria, "Traviata" ..... Verdi
18—Waltz, "Whistlerina" ..... Strauss
March, "Flag of the Free" ..... Grafulla
19—Galop, "Espagnerie" ..... Heinemuller
Aria, "Don Pasquale" ..... Donizetti
20—Waltz, "Schatzchen" ..... Weissenborn
March, from "Linda" ..... Donizetti
21—Galop, "Uproar" ..... Music
Finale, "Allen" ..... Schubert

THE COMMITTEES.

The following are the different sub-committees. Of the Executive Committee THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Esq., is Secretary:

Committee to Wait on the Russian Admiral.

Gen. Opdyke, Chairman. Watts Sherman,
Charles P. Daly, Wm. H. Webb.
Wm. H. Aspinwall. James W. Beekman.

Committee on Reception.

Ex-Gov. Morgan, Ch'n. Alex. W. Bradford,
John A. Dix, C. A. Davis,
E. D. Morgan, E. E. Morgan.

Committee on Invitations, and New Members of General Committee.

J. P. G. Foster, Chairman. Theodore Roosevelt,
John D. Jones, Alexander S. Macomb,
Arthur Leary.

Committee on House and Decorations.

D. Kingsland, Chairman. James Otis,
J. W. Hamersley, Wm. B. Bend,
Henry G. Stebbins, Arthur Leary.

Committee on Music and Dances.

E. T. Gerry, Chairman. E. E. Morgan,
James Kernochan, R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Wm. B. Cooper, Jr.

Committee on Supper.

A. M. Cozzens, Chairman. J. P. G. Foster,
Henry Clews, Henry B. Fearing.

Committee on Police.

Gen. Opdyke, Chairman. Wm. H. Webb.

MR. THEODORE MOSS, the well-known Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, who acquitted himself so creditably to the responsibilities of the Prince of Wales Ball, has charge of the entrances to the Academy, and has organized a corps for the care of them. Among those who contributed to the decorations, are Messrs. PATON & CO., MAXIMILIAN, SOLOMON HAAS and J. GREEN; mention has already been made of MESSRS LEWIS. These classic anticipatory references to the "event." Those of our citizens present, we doubt not, will vie with each in contributing to the enjoyment of the guests, and the latter will have their first opportunity of seeing society in New-York in all its full regalia, style and splendor.

A Domestic Tragedy in the Tenth Ward.

A MAN SHOOTS A WOMAN, THEN HIMSELF, AND AFTERWARD CUTS HIS THROAT.

Soon after five o'clock yesterday afternoon a frightful domestic tragedy occurred at the house No. 153 Christie-street. The particulars of the affair are as follows: FRANCOIS SAXE, a German, aged about 30 years, had been for some time past living with a woman named MARY AMELIA, also a German, No. 151 Christie-street. Recently the latter has been devoting her attentions to another man. This conduct so exasperated SAXE that, yesterday afternoon, he had a quarrel with her, during which he drew a revolver and shot MARY through the arm. The ball entered near the elbow and inflicted a serious, though probably not fatal wound. MARY immediately fled from her room to the street. While she was going down the stairs she heard a report of a pistol behind her. The neighbors immediately came in and found FRANCOIS lying on the floor. He had shot himself in the mouth immediately after having shot the woman. Not content with this carnage to himself, he drew a razor across his throat, inflicting a ghastly wound, from the effects of which it is believed he cannot recover. Officers KUHN and BATTERS, of the Tenth Precinct, were called in, and after the wounds of the two had been dressed by Dr. WARNEMAN, Police Surgeon, they were both taken to the City Hospital.

A Man Shot by a Woman in Greene-Street.

About 10 o'clock last night, a young man named JAMES PERSEE, residing at No. 118 Laurens-street, while passing through Greene-street, between Prince and Houston, was shot in the thigh with a pistol in the hands of a woman named MARY JANE HOLLOWAY. The wound is not considered fatal. Detective STARKEY arrested the woman and took her to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. A preliminary examination revealed the fact that MARY JANE was trying to shoot another man at the time. PERSEE was a stranger to her, and there is no pretense that she intended the shot for him. She resides at No. 113 Greenwich-street. A complaint will be made against her this morning at the Tombs.

TEACHERS FOR PORT ROYAL.—The National Freedman's Relief Association have sent to Beaufort, S. C., by the steamer *Arago*, which sailed this day, the following teachers: Miss A. G. Goodhue, Miss M. A. Fowler, Miss Kate Foote, Miss M. A. Pease, Miss E. H. Peck, Miss S. E. Peck, Miss E. L. Stuart, Miss L. E. Loyed and Miss E. M. Wood.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARIEL.

$251,133 IN TREASURE.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall, Oct. 27, arrived at this port last evening, bringing us our correspondence from Central and South America. The following is the *Ariel's*

SPECIE LIST.

W. H. Taylor	$17,500	Order	$60,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	12,500	FROM ASPINWALL.	
J. S. Morgan & Co.	30,000	Colgate & Hoffman	2,700
J. E. Cornhill	5,000	Speyers & Josslin	500
Jennings & Perrine	1,000	Directors of Docker's	
J. G. Parker & Sons	15,000	Dissolute	200
C. H. Grant & Co.	1,000	Mrs. James Duke	250
H. Osborn & Co.	12,000	W. H. Kneppel	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	10,000		
From San Francisco			$247,500
From Aspinwall			3,633
Total			$251,133

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. DEW, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 21st inst., from Central American ports.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

The siege of the City of San Salvador is rapidly drawing to a close. The various efforts made by President BARRIOS, of Salvador, to gain favorable terms of surrender from President CARRERA, of Guatemala, have not been crowned with success, nor are they likely to be. Mr. PARKINSON, United States Minister, on the part of Gen. BARRIOS, had an interview with President CARRERA on the 27th September, but as Gen. BARRIOS demanded that he should be allowed to march out of the capital with a guard of honor and his friends, he allowed to name his successor to the Presidency, and that Gen. CARRERA should retire to the frontier of Guatemala at the same time, the interview led to nothing. So, on the 29th, at 3 P. M., Gen. CARRERA ordered a general advance upon his enemy's works, in two columns, one of which he led himself and the other was led by Gen. ZAVALA. Gen. BARRIOS' pickets were driven in, his advance guard attacked and his men driven out of the trenches into the city, and nearly all his cannon captured. Since then CARRERA's troops have occupied the ground taken, which is within 400 yards of the city, and have been throwing balls and shell into it, at intervals night and day. On the night of 5th October destroyed many houses and killed several women and children. A ball passed through the British Vice-Consul's house and killed his cook. A bomb on the 10th October blew out the front of the French hotel and Mr. CORNEJAN, French Consular agent, who was in the house at the time, narrowly escaped death. Three cannon balls passed through the house of the United States Minister and a servant was killed, making the second he has lost by President CARRERA's gun practice. Of course, terror reigns throughout the city day and night. The water has been cut off from the outside and the inhabitants are reduced to a very short allowance. Provisions are getting very scarce, as none can come in from the country. On the 11th Mr. PARKINSON had another interview with CARRERA, at the request of Gen. BARRIOS. This time the United States Minister was followed by a long line of non-combatants, who took their departure to the rear of CARRERA's forces. CARRERA stated that he did not insist upon a hostile occupation of the City of San Salvador by his army; but said that he would not consent to treat or fall back until Gen. BARRIOS had laid down both his civil and military commands, and gone out of the country. Then he would arrange terms with Señor FERAIRA, who, in right of his being the oldest Senator, would replace the deposed President. Gen. BARRIOS still hesitated on the 12th to accept these propositions, saying that he wished to send Commissioners to CARRERA to discuss matters, and Mr. PARKINSON had advised the latter to receive such a Commission; and hear what they had to say. Gen. CARRERA had notified the foreigners in the Capital that he should assault the city on the 15th; but had not done so up to the hour the steamer left the coast. All foreigners retired from the city on the 12th. It was not thought the city could hold out more than three days at furthest. Gen. CARRERA had about 6,000 of his own men and 500 Nicaraguans, while Gen. BARRIOS' whole force, which is cooped up in the City of San Salvador, does not exceed 3,500 men. Dreadful stories are told of the cruelties of Gen. XATRUCH's force, composed of Hondureans and Nicaraguans, toward the Salvadoreans. No doubt, many barbarities are committed on both sides.

JAMES THOMAS, an American of Ohio, who joined the revolutionary or Jerez party in Nicaragua at the commencement of the war, as "admiral of the Lakes," has been captured in the Gulf of Fonseca, and taken toward Nicaragua. He had been 36 hours floating on a log, without food, and was in a horrible state, his wounds being filled with worms. I believe he was a correspondent in Nicaragua of the New-York TIMES at one time. A war-brig, belonging to Gen. BARRIOS, had gone from La Union to endeavor to intercept the boat which had him on board.

NICARAGUA.

Gen. MARTINEZ had resumed his place as President, and the country was quiet. Mr. DICKINSON, United States Minister, would leave Nicaragua for Panama about the 15th of November.

COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.

Since my last we have dates from Bogota—our capital—but they are only up to the 23d of September. The whole Republic was quiet, everything progressing as regularly as if the new Government had been in power for years. The guerrillas who have so long infested the vicinity of Bogota, and who twice during the revolution, in the absence of Gen. MOSQUERA's army, sacked a portion of it, have all been dispersed or killed, apparently, as nothing is now heard of them or apprehended. The contumacious priests are rapidly giving in their adhesion to the Government, taking the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, and reopening their churches. In Panama, however, the churches still remain closed, the priests having gone to Lima and Guayaquil, and left their flocks to do their own praying, marrying and burying. In Bogota it was thought the questions with Ecuador would be arranged without a war. Gen. MOSQUERA was still in Pasto, on the frontier of Ecuador, awaiting an interview with President MERO. It said he will order a session of Congress at Bogota in December—two months in advance of the regular time—for what purpose is not known.

In Panama the smallpox is increasing rather than diminishing, but is principally among the negroes and poorer classes. In Aspinwall there is little or none of the disease.

Foreign merchants in Panama are still compelled to pay the new Government tax on foreign spirits and tobacco. The Consuls to this city have decided this tax to be illegal, as conflicting with the national law of 1858 and the contract with the Panama Railroad Company. The tax is also collected in Aspinwall, but what opinion the United States Consul there holds on it I do not know.

The passengers by the *Illinois*, who left New-York on the 3d inst., left Panama on the *Moses Taylor* on the 23d. Those who left New-York on the 13th on the *Ariel*, sailed from Panama on the 23d, and will probably get to San Francisco one or two days ahead of the *Illinois* chaps. All of the latter, although they remained a week in Aspinwall, were well and hearty on leaving this port.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* and the gunboat *Saginaw* are still at Panama. The former, which has been nearly a year at her anchorage, is soon to be relieved by the *Iroquois*. The U. S. storeship *Falmouth*, at Aspinwall, is advertised to be sold by the Government at auction to-morrow. Her officers will return to New-York by the next steamer.

The Pacific Mail Company's fine new steamship *Golden City* arrived at Panama on Friday, the 24th inst., in 21 days from New-York, touching only at Rio de Janeiro. She will leave Panama for San Francisco on or about the 15th of next month.

The steam freight trade between England and Aspinwall is getting to be a very important one. During the past week three large propellers, of from 1,200 to 1,600 tons each, with merchandise for the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, reached that port from Liverpool, viz.: the *Talisman*, *Bootia* and *Zoe*. Very soon there will be a steam-propeller line from New-York and Aspinwall, and before long a line from France.

Col. GEORGE M. TOWNS, Manager of the Panama Railroad Company, and J. M. DOW, Esq., Commander of the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, between here and Central American ports, go to New-York for a change of air, in the *Ariel*, to-day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

The British mail steamship *Peru*, from the South coast, reached Panama on the 22d instant. Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile are to the 2d, from Lima and Callao to the 15th, and from Guayaquil to the 19th October.

ECUADOR.

President MORENO is making every effort to increase his army to a respectable size, to meet the threatened invasion of Gen. MOSQUERA, of Colombia. The force at Quito and vicinity numbers about 3,000 men. Both Houses of Congress had expressed their indignation at the threatening language against Ecuador, contained in President MOSQUERA's proclamation to the people of Cauca on the frontier of Ecuador.

pull, it is not generally thought that a war will take place between the two nations. Gen. MOSQUERA is charged with a scheme to create a revolution in Ecuador, in favor of Gen. URBINA, who was deposed by a revolution three or four years since, and of this scheme an arrangement with him by which the Republic and Ecuador shall be consolidated under the name of the Republic of Columbia. Gen. MOSQUERA is said to have 1,500 men concentred in the Province Pasto, on our neighboring State of Cauca, in addition to those in the latter place.

The Senate of Ecuador had opposed, almost unanimously, the radical amendments by the Chamber of Deputies in the concordat lately made between President MORENO and the Pope.

President MORENO, at last dates, was about to leave Quito, with a son of Gen. FLORES, for the frontier, to meet President MOSQUERA, when it was hoped the difficulties between the two countries would be amicably settled.

[Advertisement.]

A gold medal was awarded to the WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines at the late fair of the American Institute, for stillness of its running and perfection of work.

[Advertisement.]

Opening of English Carpetings at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious saleswoom, No. 69 Bowery, from the most celebrated manufacturers of England. Royal velvet and Brussels carpetings. Also, Lowell Company's three-ply; superfine and fine ingrain carpets. Also, a large assortment of hearth rugs, mats, table and piano covers, window shades, druggets four yards wide, and floor oilcloths from three to eighteen feet wide, at reasonable prices. All goods are guaranteed as represented, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 69 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

A SAD BEREAVEMENT CAUSES THE GREATEST CURIOSITY IN HAIR DYE.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your married friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fond yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the Secret of Thousand Toilets, as a detective, night and morning; it also tells character, with professional advice by a competent Phrenologist, cannot fail in its object, secure to all. Such are made at all hours by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Lawyers and other professional men can make their eye calents tell, if by proper exercise of their natural talents they exert their whole power. How to do this is fully taught only by PHRENOLOGY. A careful examination and delineation of character, with professional advice by a competent Phrenologist, cannot fail to be of service to all. Such are made at all hours by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The most splendid performances at BARNUM'S this afternoon and evening. An interesting and startling. The "Ghost" is shown at 4 and 8, and the side-splitting pantomime, "The Village in an Uproar." Never was so much given an audience for a quarter as at BARNUM'S, and even BARNUM'S was never half so rich as now.

[Advertisement.]

Besides an unusual amount and a brilliant array of splendid illustrations and much valuable information, one dollar's worth of desirable full size Patterns is furnished in the magnificent Winter number of Mme. DEMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashion*, comprising the most beautiful, interesting and valuable number yet issued.

[Advertisement.]

BABY TEMPTING MAMA EASY.—Brown's Patent Baby Tender combines in one beautiful article a spring cradle, easy chair, toy table, baby-jumper and hobby-horse. No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Illusion Wigs, Toupees, Japonica of the Société Hygienique for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. General Depot at L. BATTEL, No. 205 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 4—*In steamship China, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Church and infant, Mr. Bowrey, Mr. De La Grange and lady, Mr. Webster and daughter, Mr. Vernon, lady and child, Mrs. J. Cail, Miss Hamilton, J. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Mather, Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Zimmerle, J. Rosenthal, W. Rothschild, L. Opman, Esqr., White, J. Church, Mr. Vernon, Jr., Mr. Meisner, John Hinman, H. Swift, Reuben All, Mr. Holley, Mr. Major, Mr. North, J. E. Caisse, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Gorissen and lady, Miss Webb, Miss Beach, Mr. Murray and lady, miss Peckham, Mr. Peckham, Mrs. Webb, Mr. Richardson, lady child, infant and nurse, Mrs. F. Richardson, Mr. Fullmer and child, Mr. Vaun Watt and son, Mrs. George, two children and servant, J. M. Webb, Mr. Bohman, Miss King, Mrs. King, F. Webb, Miss King, Mrs. Grinnell, six children and two maid servants, Mr. Newcomb and son, F. Cassitt and daughter, Mr. Harrison, G. Squires, Jr., G. Cassitt, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Gallagher and friend, Th. Webb, Mr. Mebbey, Cornelius, C. Gilmore, Mr. O'Laughorbour, J. McKay, Miss Gordon and sister, J. W. Colville, Mr. Hitzeraver, Le Comte de Ring, Mr. Deloche, Mr. Fremont and friend, D. M. Bolmet, Mr. Bleeker, Mr. Wadsworth, four children and two maid servants, Mr. Rowland and two children, A. O. Dawson, Mr. Rogers, H. B. Stephens, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Godefroy, Mr. Benton, A. J. Richardson, W. F. Shaw, Rev. Mr. Holliday and lady, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Gillespie, Mrs. Vonderhardt, child and nurse, Miss Mills and two sisters, Mrs. Dennis, E. Becker and lady, C. Smith, J. Veach, J. Richardson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Marmont, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Hendricks, Mrs. Pringler and maid servant, P. M. Boese, F. Thomas, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Colvin. Total number of passengers, 143.

In brig Helena, from Port-au-Plate.—Mr. Muller and lady, N. Bose and daughter, J. Haberberg and family, L. Wienke, C. H. Heisler, F. B. Dobson, A. M. Saltan.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 33 | Sun sets..... 4 54 | Moon rises. 12 41
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 41 | Gov. Island.. 3 20 | Hell Gate.. 4 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship China, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool Oct. 24, and Queenstown 25th, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Ariel, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Oct. 27, at 6 P. M., with mails, passengers, etc., to D. T. Ely.

Steamship Prometheus, Rogers, Port Royal via Fortress Monroe 31 hrs., in ballast to Dixey & Co.

Steamer Whirlwind, Rogers, Port Royal, S. C., 3 days, in ballast to the Navy Agent.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Laurel, Christopher, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Valean, Merrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lesor & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daltell.

Steamer Torrance, Philbrick, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Quaker, Lancaster, Rec. Boston 2 days.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Speer, London Sept. 23, with mdse. and 29 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had heavy westerly gales; was 25 days to lon. 30; lost a number of sails. Crossed the Banks between lat. 45 and 46; saw no ice, and saw but one ship on the passage.

Ship Royal Saxon, (Br.,) Hamilton, Liverpool 23d inst., via Queenstown 24th inst., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Vanilla, from Gibraltar Sept. 12, via Bermuda Oct. 29. She mounts 10 guns, has a crew of 24, and is of 2,500 tons burden, and has seven engines of 450 horse-power.

Ship Continental, Johnson, Calcutta May 26, with mdse. to Bartlett & Co.

Bark Nichols, (of Boston,) Thurston, Manilla June 3, with hemp, etc., to order. Sailed from Angier July 18, in company with Br. bark Clearwater, from Shanghai for New-York. Sept. 3, off Cape Agulhas, was boarded by a boat from the U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, who informed us of the privateers being in the neighborhood. Had very light winds and calms from Manilla to the Cape of Good Hope; rounded the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 6, after being in its vicinity 21 days, with heavy gales from the westward most of the time. Since then had very light winds.

Bark Our Union, (of Philadelphia,) Miller, Matanzas 20 da., with sugar and molasses to master. Has been 18 da. N. of Hatteras. Had very much heavy weather. 16th ult., lat. 36 50, lon. 74 50, spoke Br. schr. Sir Colin Campbell, from Grand Cassan for New-York, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Bark Sarah A. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Nickels, Cardenas 18 da., with sugar to E. F. Buck & Co. Had heavy weather, and was 7 days in the Gulf.

Bark Scandebeck, (of Elsinor,) Wood, Cardiff 47 da., with coal to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Had calms and gales most of the passage.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Demerara,) Steele, Guantanamo, Cuba, 20 da., with sugar, etc., to J. Sherman Barvey. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds, and had split sails, carried away boats, and washed off the deck. 31 inst., lat. 36 30, lon. 73 50, spoke Br. schr. Robert Mowe, Jr., from Port-au-Prince for Boston, 27 days out, and supplied her with provisions.

Brig Helena, (Bren.,) Jansen, Port-au-Plate Oct. 1, and Grand Turk 11th, with salt to Wm. Ingalls.

Brig Pedro, (Br., of Turks Island,) Wallace, Matanzas 18 da., with sugar to Peck & Church. Had N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig L. W. Fish, Goldfleet, Windsor, N. S., 8 da., with plaster to D. T. De Wolf.

Brig Whitaker, Nunan, Calais 10 da., to master.

Schr. Illanville, Goodale, Georgetown, D. C., 10 da., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Bourdish, Greenport, in ballast.

Schr. Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Chincoteague, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Hagar, (Br., of New-Quay,) Jones, Malaga 40 da., with fruit to G. F. Bailey.

Schr. Gilman, D. King, McGregor, Calais 10 da., with laths to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Leostore, (Br.,) Howard, Windsor, N. S., 7 da., with plaster to D. T. De Wolf.

Schr. D. Gillespie, Crane, Windsor, N. S., 10 da., with plaster to D. T. De Wolf.

Schr. Gen. Meade, Clark, Newport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sir Colin Campbell, (of Halifax,) Collins, Grand Caymanas Oct. 1, with logwood to Rush, Son & Co.

Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, Georgetown, D. C., 14 da., with coal.

Schr. Ella Cannon, Rose, Chincoteague, with wood, to A. C. Havens.

Sloop, Sea Serpent, Soberer, Norfolk 4 da., with to Reynolds & Baldwin.

Scow, J. C. Homer, Gray, Rondout for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, W.

BELOW—1 bark and 2 brigs, unknown.

Spoken, &c.

Juventa—ship, from Akyab for Cork, Sept.